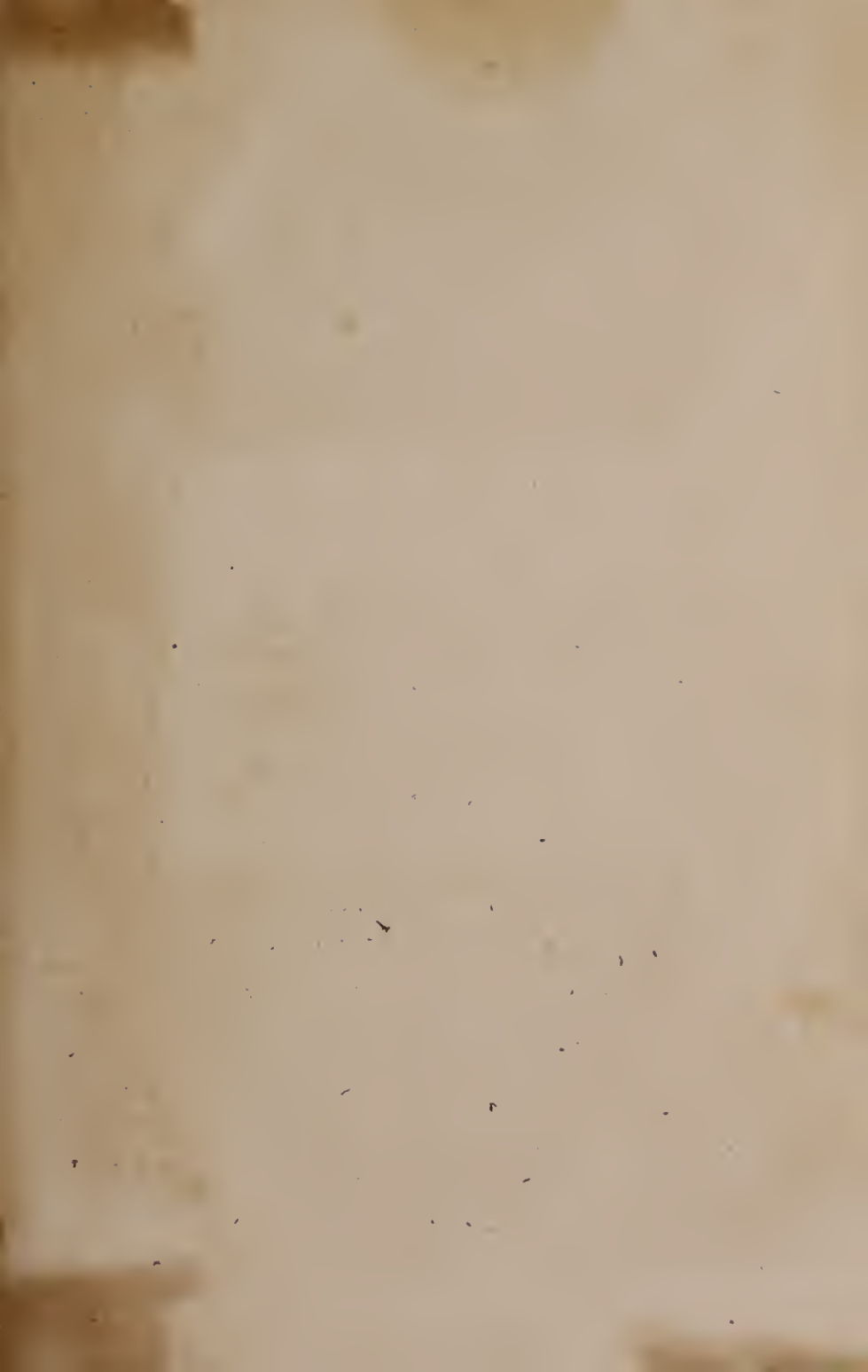




49-4  
20

LIBRARY	
OF THE	
Theological Seminary,	
PRINCETON, N. J.	
Case,.....	Div. I
Shelf,.....	Sec 101 7
Book,.....	No. ....

SCC  
8629









✓  
THE  
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

---

VOL. XXVIII—1852.

---

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

---

WASHINGTON:  
C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,  
F. STREET, NEAR NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
1852.

1115120111 1115120111

1115120111

1115120111

1115120111

1115120111

1115120111

1115120111  
1115120111  
1115120111  
1115120111



# INDEX

TO THE

## TWENTY-EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

A.	Page.
Act of the Legislature of Liberia to incorporate a College.....	231
Act to encourage the cultivation of cotton.....	233
Acquisition of territory, (Lib. Herald)	364
Address from the members of the Liberia Agricultural and Emigrating Association.....	4
of Hon. F. P. Stanton, at 35th An. Meeting of the A. C. S.	71
of Rev. P. Slaughter, at 35th An. Meeting of the A. C. S.	81
of Hon. Dan <sup>l</sup> Webster, at 35th An. Meeting of the A. C. S.	86
of Rev. Mr. Moore, at the anniversary of Va. Col. Soc.	199
of Rev. Mr. Read, at the anniversary of Va. Col. Soc.	203
of Bishop Payne, at the anniversary of Va. Col. Soc.	207
of Rev. J. Orcutt, at the An. Meeting of Mass. Col. Soc.	246
of Rev. Dr. Durbin, at An. Meeting of Mass. Col. Soc.	247
of Rev. Mr. Kirk, at the An. Meeting of Mass. Col. Soc.	249
Africa, great movement for.....	2
and her children.....	4
ocean steamers for.....	26, 379
education in.....	174
and its future, (N. Y. Obs.)	275
prospects of, (S. Churchman)	299
explorations in.....	321
interior of.....	322
Africa's redemption—a discourse by Rev. W. H. Ruffner.....	354
African colonization, (Balt. Amer.)..	12
missions. Address by Bishop Payne.....	17
arts and manufactures (Ch. St.)	61
colonization, (Republic)....	146
(Jour. of Com.)	151
(Boston Trav.)	153
(Original com.)	179
(Mid'bury, Vt., Jour.)	221
(Conn. Courant.)	222

A.	Page.
Agriculture, (Lib. Herald.).....	242
Agricultural and Emigrating Assoc'n.	2
Alexander, Rev. Dr. A., obituary notice from N. Y. Tribune.	19
High school, (L. Herald)	283
Alabama Col. Soc., constitution of..	141
Am. Col. Soc., life members of the, constituted in 1851....	27
receipts of, 28, 63, 94, 125, 157, 191, 222, 254, 286, 318, 350, 380	
anniversary of.....	63
minutes of the 35th annual meeting.....	70
minutes of the Board of Directors.....	98
Anniversary of the Am. Col. Society.	63
Mass. Col. Society..	247
Zanesville & Putnam (Ohio) Col. Soc. (Zanesville Cour.)	284
Appropriation by New Jersey for colonization.....	154, 195
for colonization by N. Jersey, Penn., Md., and Indiana.	195
Arrival of immigrants, (L. Herald)	125, 364
A transplanted Republic (Bost. Trav.)	24
B.	
Ball, Rev. Eli, letters from.....	229, 237
His testimony respecting Liberia.	342
Bassa Cove, (Lib. Herald.).....	283
Bequests of A. G. Thompson.....	8
A. Graham.....	9
Benson, S. A., letter from in reference to Capt. Forbes' statements..	52
Beekman, Senator, on colonization..	177
Berkley, Rev. Mr. His oration over the body of the Hon. Henry Clay.	250
Birney, James G., on colonization, 144, 337	
Bill introduced in Congress by Hon. Edward Stanly.....	194
Blackledge, A., letters from.....	274, 280
Bowen, Rev. T. J., letters from.....	210, 290
Boyer and Grando, (Lib. Herald.)..	282
Boush, Jasper, letter from.....	285
Brooks, Nathaniel, letter from.....	273
Rev. J. S., letter from.....	308

C.	Page.	F.	Page.
Cauldwell, A., letter from, to the N. Y. Immigration and Agricultural Association.....	234	Farmer, a Liberian.....	123
Celebration of the 4th anniversary of the Republic of Liberia, (Herald.)	60	Fishmen and Grando, (L. Herald.)	245
Celebration of the 5th anniversary... Circular to the free colored people in Maryland.....	365 197	Fourth of July in Liberia, (Herald.)	57
Clay, Hon. H., notice of, (L. Her.) notice of his death... his letter to A. Morrison.....	243 193 347	Forbes, Capt. and Liberia slave trade, (Liberia Herald.).....	58
Commencement of a new volume....	1	Foote, Capt. A. H. letter from.....	345
Corpsen, Jerry, case of.....	37	French Republic and the Republic of Liberia, (Liberia Herald.).....	282
Hezekiah, letter from.....	155	Friends of Col. in England, (Col. Her.)	310
Colonization, (St. Louis Ch. Adv.).. important movement for State appropriations for. (Pittsburgh Gazette.)..	49 194 195 306	Fuller and Janifer's report.....	109
Congress of kings and chiefs (L. Her.)	57	Funeral oration of Hon. Henry Clay, by Rev. Mr. Berkley.....	150
Coffee planting, (Lib. Herald,) .....	60		
Constitution of the Ala. Col. Soc....	141	G.	
Convention of free colored people in Baltimore.....	195	Governor of Indiana on Col.....	62
Connecticut Legislature on Col.....	215	Great movement for Africa.....	2
Colonization meeting in New York..	334	Graham, A. bequests of.....	9
College in Liberia, act of the Legislature of Liberia incorporating a....	231	Grand Bassa county, (L. Herald.)	283
Cotton in Liberia, act to encourage the cultivation of.....	233		
Convention of the free colored people of Maryland, (Balt. Sun.).....	258	H.	
Commercial operations, (Lib. Herald)	281	Hall, Edward, letter from.....	273
D.		History of Liberia, sketch of the....	129
Defence of Liberia by Pres. Roberts.	10	Hodgkin, Dr. Thomas, letter to him from Pres. Roberts in reference to Capt. Forbes' statements.....	11
Death of Hon. H. Clay, (editorial) .	193	Hunt, Governor, on Col. (editorial.) message of.....	33 34
Discovery of a remarkable country in South Africa.....	315		
Donation from an unknown friend...	8	I.	
Durbin, Rev. Dr., his address at the an. meeting of the Mass. Col. Soc	247	Important movement for Col.....	194
E.		Indiana, Governor of, on Col.....	62
East Genesee Conference on Col....	348	appropriation by.....	195
Education of colored youth.....	347	Information about going to Liberia..	102
Education in Africa.....	174	Independence of Liberia recognised by Prussia, (Liberia Herald.).....	125
Emigration to Liberia, (Jour. of Com.) (Pres. Herald.)	37 285	Interior of Africa.....	59, 322
Emigrants, table of from 1820 to 1851 by the Liberia Packet... brig Julia Ford.....	114 118 121	Items from the Liberia Her'd. 57, 124, 231, 231, 362	
barque Ralph Cross.....	181		
brig Oriole.....	348	J.	
Emigration of the colored race, (Balt. Times.).....	196	Jackson, Isaac, letter from.....	47
English language in Liberia.....	51	Janifer and Fuller's report.....	109
Encouraging indications, (Col. Her'd.)	271	Jones, S. W. letter from.....	148
Entertainment by the ladies, (L. Her.)	282		
Explorations in Africa.....	321	K.	
		Kentucky Col. Society, annual meeting of the.....	220
		Kirk, Rev. Mr. His address at the annual meeting of Mass. Col. Soc.	249
		Knox County (Tenn.) Col. Society	302
		L.	
		Latrobe, J. H. B. His address at the anniversary of the New York Colonization Society.....	187
		Lawrence, William, a true bill against him by the grand jury in Liberia (Herald.).....	282

L.	Page.	N.	Page.
Ladies' Liberia Literary Institute, (Herald.).....	243	Native Africans in Liberia, by Dr. Lugenbeel.....	13, 53, 171, 212, 311
Letter from a colored man in Alabama	148	New Volume, commencement of a...	1
Letter from Liberia.....	303	New Jersey, appropriation by...	154, 195
Letter from Pres. Roberts.....	371	New York State Col. Soc. 20th anniversary of the.....	184
Liberia agricultural and emigrating association of N. York City.	2	New York settlement in Liberia (Her.)	364
defense of, by Pres. Roberts.	10	Niger expedition, another (Col. Her.)	322
and its prospects, (Cin. Gaz.)	25		
emigration to (Jour. of Com.)	37	O.	
(Pres. Herald.)..	285	Ocean steamers for Africa, (Ch. Stat.)	26
late from.....	43, 57	Orcutt, Rev. John. His address at the an. meeting of Mass. Col. Soc.	246
letters from.....	47	Oriole, departure of the brig.....	349
and the slave trade.....	52		
republic of (Cin. Gazette.)..	56	P.	
(Pres. Herald.)....	296	Payne, Bishop. His address on African missions..	17
packet, arrival of, (Herald.)	59	his address at the anniversary of the Va. Col. Society.	207
sailing of the.....	62	Parker, Rev. Dr. Joel. His remarks at the anniversary of the New York Colonization Society.....	189
recent intelligence from, (editorial.).....	91, 123	"Palm Oil" (Liberia Herald.).....	283
information about going to farmer.....	102, 123	method of making.....	317
sketch of the history of... 129		Passengers by the Liberia Packet....	229
from (Hartford paper.)....	157	Peaslee, Hon. C. H. letter to him from a gentleman in New Hampshire..	156
important from (N. Y. Spec.)	218	Pennsylvania, appropriation by....	195
latest intelligence from (edit.)	225	Prussia, recognition of the independence of Liberia by.....	125
packet, passengers by the..	229	Prince Boyer, (Liberia Herald.)....	245
arrival of, at Liberia.	243	Proceedings of the convention of free colored people of Md. (Balt. Sun.)	258
Herald, items from the, 57, 124, 231, 281, 362		Prospects of Africa, (South. Church.)	299
remarks on (Genesee, New York, Courier.).....	277		
(communiation from the Boston Courier.).....	305	R.	
next expeditions to (edit.)..	318	Randolph negroes.....	55
Liberia's independence, (N. Y. Obs.)	176	Ralph Cross, sailing of the.....	161
Life members of the Am. Col. Soc. constituted in 1851.....	27	loss of the.....	375
Livingston, Rev. Dr. Account of his explorations and discoveries in South Africa.....	315	Receipts of the Am. Col. Soc., 28, 63, 94, 125, 157, 191, 222, 254, 286, 318, 350, 380	
Lugenbeel, Dr. J. W. on Native Africans in Liberia, 13, 53, 171, 212, 311		Refuge of the colored man (Scioto Gazette).....	48
Loss of the Ralph Cross.....	375	Republic of Liberia, (Cin. Gazette).	56
		(Pres. Herald.)..	296
M.		Revival of religion, (Lib. Herald)..	59
Material aid (Nat. Intelligencer)....	154	Report, 35th Annual, of the A. C. S.	65
Maryland, appropriation by.....	195	Read, Rev. Mr., his address at the Anniversary of the Va. Col. Soc.	203
Mass. Col. Soc. annual meeting of the	246	Remarks on Liberia, (Genessee, N. Y. Cour.).....	277
McDonogh's will broken.....	331	Report of the Committee on the colored population of Maryland....	324
Merriam, G. & C. letter to Pres. Roberts	51	Report of Fuller and Janifer.....	109
Mitchell, Stephen, letter from.....	50	Roberts, President, in defence of Liberia.....	10
Miller, Armistead, letter from.....	377	letter to Rev. R. R. Gurley	44
Missionary efforts of the Presbyterian Church in Western Africa.....	368		
Monthly steamers for Africa, (London Sun.).....	254		
Morrison, A. His letter to Mr. Clay	347		
Monthly concert, (Liberia Herald.)	366		
Moore, Rev. Mr. His address at the anniversary of the Va. Col. Soc.	199		
Murray, R. E., letter from.....	274		

R.	Page.	T.	Page.
Roberts, President, letters from, 45, 139, 226 letter to G. & C. Meriam.. 51 letter respecting the attack by Grando..... 92 his inaugural address..... 134 his annual message..... 162 his letter from London.... 372 extract from his letter to B. Coates, Esq..... 374 Roberts, Dr. H. J., letter from..... 376 Ruffner, Rev. W. H., his discourse on African Colonization ..... 354 Russell, A. F., letter from..... 47		Thompson, A. G., bequests of..... 8 The Hon. Daniel Webster..... 377 Teage, H., letter from..... 47 The dawn of day, (Chr. Stats.).... 21 The prospect before us, (Col. Her.). 41 The new postage law..... 289 Things which every emigrant to Li- beria ought to know..... 108 Trade with Africa..... 317	
S.		V.	
Sailing of Emigrants..... 379 Sailing of the Liberia Packet..... 62 Sailing of the Ralph Cross..... 161 Seminary for colored youth, (Edit.) 270 Shumate, W. D., letter from..... 50 Sketch of the history of Liberia.... 129 Slaughter, Rev. P., his address at the annual meeting of the Am. Col. Society..... 81 Slave trade suppressed, (Bost. Trav.) 278 Smith, Dr. J. S., letter from..... 156 Spring, Rev. Dr., his remarks at the anniversary of the N. Y. Col. Soc. 185 Stanton, Hon. F. P., his address at the 35th annual meeting of the American Colonization Society.... 71 Stanly, Hon. Edward, his bill for the disposition of the public money.. 194 State appropriations for col..... 195 Starks, Charles, letter from..... 273 Steamers for Africa, (Chr. Stats.)... 26 Steam saw-mill in operation, (Lib. Herald)..... 367		Virginian Colonizationist..... 149 Virginia Col. Soc., an. meeting of the 220 Visit up the St. Pauls, (Liberia Her- ald)..... 239	
		W.	
		Webster's Dictionary presented to President Roberts, by G. & C. Merriam, publishers..... 51 Webster, Daniel, his address at the 35th annual meeting of the Am. Col. Soc..... 86 his views in reference to the recognition of the In- dependence of Liberia by the U. S. Government... 150 proceedings in reference to his death by the New York Col. Society..... 377 Weaver, Col. W. L., death of..... 241 Western Africa, (N. Y. Tribune)... 339 Wilson, Rev. D. A., arrival of, at Monrovia..... 60 Williams, A. D., letter from..... 377	







# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

---

VOL. XXVIII.]

WASHINGTON FEBRUARY, 1852.

[No. 2.]

---

## Governor Hunt on Colonization.

WE publish in our present number, an extract from the message of Governor Hunt to the Legislature of New York, in which, as it will be perceived, he takes a comprehensive view of the anomalous position of the free colored people in this country, who, as he correctly states, are deprived, both in the free and slave States, of those social and political rights, without which freedom is but an empty name:—excluded, even in the free State of New York, from the most essential privileges of citizenship—debarred from all participation in public employments—rejected from most of the institutions of learning and religion—shut out from social intercourse—condemned to a life of servility and drudgery—denied the right of suffrage by a vast popular majority, and governed by laws which they have no share in framing; a condition deplorable in the extreme; for the amelioration of which, he looks to the operations of the

American Colonization Society as the only organized agency calculated to produce practical results beneficial to the African race—results not only beneficial to those who may avail themselves of the facilities afforded by this Society for the emigration of the free people of color to the only land in which they can enjoy all the privileges of freedom, but vastly beneficial to the benighted aborigines of that land; which latter consideration enters largely into the motives and objects of the philanthropic supporters of this Society.

And what cause, we ask, appeals with greater force to the justice and humanity of the citizens of this great Republic?—aye, to the justice as well as the humanity of the whole American people? What cause more worthy of sympathy and material aid? We sympathize with the oppressed of our own race in other lands; our hearts palpitate with joy when we receive intelli-

gence of a victory achieved on the field of battle in favor of the civil liberty of a down-trodden people struggling against the combined powers of despotic authority; and when the tide of success is turned, and we hear the eloquent strains of the exiled but undaunted chieftain pleading in behalf of his country and his country's cause, our strongest feelings are enlisted; and what our hands find to do consistent with the principles by which we profess to be influenced and governed, we do it cheerfully, heartily, hopefully; and this is well. But shall we be

indifferent to the condition of one hundred and fifty millions, or more, of our fellow-beings, who need our aid to raise them from the deep degradation of their present condition to a position in which, enlightened by example and by precept, they may appreciate and enjoy the privileges and blessings that we enjoy, and may be enabled to look forward to an incorruptible inheritance in Heaven? Surely, every true philanthropist must agree with Governor Hunt, that the enterprise of African colonization is justly entitled to encouragement and support.

---

**Extract from the Message of Governor Hunt.**

THE position and ultimate destiny of the African race on this continent is a subject eminently worthy to engage the attention of the humane and benevolent. The highest motives of patriotism and religion prompt us to co-operate in all rational measures intended to improve their unfortunate condition. But it is of the first importance in considering a question of this magnitude, surrounded by so many embarrassments, that we should discard the passions and prejudices which are too ready to usurp the place of common sense; that the spirit of faction should yield to the higher sentiment of a sure and generous philosophy; and that in this, as in the ordinary concerns of life, we seek for a plan having some practical connection with the object of our efforts. We are to inquire, not merely what may be desirable, but, in view of the realities around us, how much is attainable, and what

course of action will produce the most beneficial results? The negro race was brought to this continent almost as early as the white, and continued to be imported for nearly two hundred years. It is one of the most revolting features in the world's history, that during this entire period the most of the civilized nations participated in the slave trade. All of the thirteen colonies tolerated slavery within their borders.

The people of this State have furnished conclusive proofs of their aversion to slavery, and of their abiding conviction that it is a moral and political evil, by abolishing it at home, and by their uniform opposition to its extension over free territory acquired by the arms and treasure of the nation.

In the Southern States of the Union, where the slaves form so large a part of the population, we cannot expect that the institution will disappear in a day or in a gen-



ration. It has become too deeply rooted and too closely interwoven with social and pecuniary interests to yield to sudden or violent measures of reform. The progress of amelioration must, in the nature of things, be gradual. It must be left to the voluntary action of the people more immediately concerned, experience having shown that we have more to hope from their own inherent sense of justice and policy than from any interference that may be proposed by misdirected philanthropy, operating at a great distance from its object. The anomalous position of the free colored population, undoubtedly forms one of the most serious obstacles to the gradual liberation of the slaves. We cannot close our eyes to the fact, that although the free people of color enjoy a certain degree of liberty, they are commonly treated, both in the free and slave States, as an inferior race, and deprived of the social and political rights without which freedom is but an empty name. Even in our own State they are excluded from the most essential privileges of citizenship. Debarred from all participation in public employments, rejected from most of the institutions of learning and religion, governed by laws which they have no share in framing, having been denied the right of suffrage by a vast popular majority, shut out from social intercourse, and condemned to a life of servility and drudgery, their condition amongst us is deplorable in the extreme. Any great improvement of their condition under circumstances so calculated to crush the spirit of manhood, seems morally impossible.

The blighting effect of the inferiority to which they are subjected, is seen in the fact, that while every other class has rapidly increased,

the colored population of this State has dwindled from 50,027, in 1840, to 47,937, in 1850. A result so remarkable naturally excites apprehensions that the African, like the Indian race, cannot permanently co-exist on the same soil with the whites, and that a separation is necessary to prevent their ultimate extinction. However unjust the pervading prejudice which affects the public sentiment toward the black race may appear, its existence and its unfavorable effect upon their welfare cannot be disputed. In several States, this antipathy is displayed in laws prohibiting negroes coming within their borders. The people of Indiana adopted a restriction of that character last year by an extraordinary majority. It is evident that every scheme for the elevation of the African to a position of equality and full citizenship in our country, must prove delusive until pride and the sense of superiority shall have been extirpated from the human heart. The instincts of nature, too powerful to be counteracted by the refinements of abstract reasoning, proclaim that the two races must sooner or later be separated.

The American Colonization Society presents the only organized agency which has contributed to accelerate this separation or produce practical results beneficial to the African race. This association was formed many years ago by benevolent citizens in different sections of the country, and has for its objects to rescue the free colored people of the United States from their social and political disadvantages, by placing them where they may enjoy the blessings of free government; to spread civilization and religion throughout the continent of Africa; to arrest and destroy the slave trade, and to afford such own-

ers as are willing to liberate their slaves, an asylum for their reception. For the accomplishment of these noble designs, a colony composed of free colored persons emigrating voluntarily from this country, has been established in Liberia, on the western coast of Africa. For years the enterprise encountered many obstacles, but these have been overcome by persevering efforts. A careful examination has convinced me of the feasibility and immense advantage of the undertaking, and of its pre-eminent claims upon our support. Under the auspices of the Society, nearly 10,000 free colored persons have emigrated, many of them being slaves liberated on that condition. They have established a free republican government, and acquired, by a peaceful means, a large extent of country, embracing 200,000 people, and abounding in the elements of agricultural and commercial prosperity. They have shown themselves competent to make their own laws and administer their affairs with regularity and justice. Industry prospers, schools and churches have been established, and the people of this infant colony, carrying with them the knowledge acquired in the scene of their former humiliation, are spreading Christianity and civilization over a portion of the earth which has been sunk for ages in heathen barbarism. The value of this consideration will be felt when it is remembered that the population of Africa is computed at 150,000,000, of whom a majority are in the most abject slavery. By the efforts of the new republic the slave trade has been suppressed along several hundred miles of coast, and the extension of the settlements will extirpate that detestable traffic. Thus

we perceive that this great work of humanity may claim the double merit of redeeming another continent from degradation, while it improves the condition of our own. It needs no prophetic vision to foresee that one of the great designs of a mysterious Providence is to be fulfilled by restoring the oppressed sons of Africa to their native soil after centuries of bondage.

A cause so beneficent, identified with the lasting welfare of two of the great races of mankind, rises high above the party contests of the day, and appeals with resistless force to the justice and humanity of the whole American people. I hope to see it sustained by the liberal action of the national government, seconded by contributions from several of the States. The employment of government steamers to transport colored emigrants from this country, would soon obviate the necessity for a naval squadron on the coast of Africa, which is now maintained there by the United States at great expense and waste of life, for the suppression of the slave traffic. It may be objected to the claims of the Colonization Society that its operations are gradual, and that the consummation of its purposes will require a long series of years. But we should reflect that it is impossible to remove an evil of such magnitude by any human means within the period allotted to a single generation. It is not to be denied that the efforts of the association have secured the liberation of several thousand slaves, a result more practical and beneficial than has been produced by any other organization. Until some portion of this continent or of the West India Islands shall be set apart for the exclusive habitation of the colored race, Afri-

can colonization must be regarded as the only effective auxiliary of voluntary emancipation.

A growing desire to emigrate is manifested by the black population, and many masters have declared their readiness to free their slaves when means can be found for their removal. Some of the States have made considerable appropriations to promote the object, and an increasing interest has been evinced by others. New York ought not to be behind her neighbors in the performance of a duty so important to her own welfare, and so beneficial to a large portion of the human

family, now held in melancholy debasement. It is a work in which Christians and patriots of all parties and in all sections can unite their efforts without involving the country in political or geographical dissensions. I submit the whole subject to your enlightened consideration, in the firm belief that upon a full examination of its merits you will deem it in accordance with justice and policy, and an enlightened public sentiment, to manifest your approval of the cause by a liberal appropriation for the furtherance of its benevolent designs.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

#### Emigration to Liberia.

WE have several times determined in our own minds, that we would make no more appeals through the *Journal of Commerce*, at least for some time to come, in behalf of emancipation cases—feeling that we have already drawn too largely upon the liberality of a portion of our readers, whose money starts from its place, at the call of humanity, almost as readily as matter obeys the laws of gravitation. But in spite of such resolutions, we now ask attention to the following letter from a slave in Portsmouth, Va. He tells his own story better than we can, and more eloquently, for it comes from the heart.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 4, 1851.

To the Editor of the *Journal of Commerce* :

HONORED SIR: The interest that you take in the cause of the poor black man, and the good you have done, emboldens me to apply to you in my hour of need. The goodness of God has put into the heart of my master to permit me to go to Africa,

where I trust to make a home for my children and find a resting-place for myself. The mistress of my wife has nobly followed his example, and gives my wife and my two youngest children; and when I tell you that this lady has indeed given away all the living that she hath, (she trusts now to her needle and a kind Providence for a support,) you too will think she has done nobly. It is known perhaps to you, sir, that often, when the head of a family dies, the slaves must be sold for debt, or to make a division among the heirs. Upon the demise of my wife's old mistress, herself and my children were all sold. Those going with me were bought by the young mistress, and, out of her great regard for these family servants, she lets them go to Africa. My master, to prevent a separation, bought the two oldest, one a boy, now about 18, the other a girl of 16. I think and feel that I have good ground to hope that, as soon as circumstances will permit, these too will follow me to



Africa. My master, ever so true and kind to me, will not, I know, slack his hand. I could leave them with him in perfect faith; but, sir, if this were all—oh! if this were all, I could go indeed with a light heart and a firm step, trusting in the great and good God to open me a way.—But there is yet another, a boy; and oh! sir, to think of leaving this boy, so distracts my mind, that I can hardly make it up to anything. At the sale, Jerry was bought by a farmer in the next county of Princess Anne. He is about fourteen years old; he is a smart and good boy—so much so that he says he could not take less than \$600 for him; but, in consideration of his going with me, he would let him go for \$400. This sum I have been trying to raise at home, by contribution; but I greatly fear that I shall not be able to raise more than one hundred. I should have gone in October, but for this boy. Oh, sir, if you could see how he seems to come nearer than all the rest! Until the death of his mistress, he was about us—he is a *mammy child*—his master allows him to visit us yearly, and stay a few days. Believe me, sir, I long for this visit, and yet dread it, for we must part again; and then his grief, his tears—sir, I always go away from home—I can't stand it; and I now think to myself, how can I leave this boy! I *know* he could never live under it. It is for this child, honored sir, that I catch at every straw. A little from one and a little from another might make us happy here, and then who knows how it will tell in Heaven! Honored sir, if you should not think it beneath you to answer this, might I request you to do so, directing to Portsmouth, to the care of Mr. David Griffith, or to Rev. George M. Bain, of the Methodist Church, or

Rev. John Wingfield, Episcopal Church; and, sir, to either of these gentlemen, if you please, as to my character. I am about 42 years of age; early part of my life lived much in the country; knew something about farming; last 15 years of my life have had constant employment in the Navy Yard here, as a laborer and hostler, where I think I have met the approbation of officers and men. At any rate, there has not been the shadow of complaint against me. And now, honored sir, if in your goodness you could make up anything for me, you would transmit it to either of the Rev. gentlemen named above, or to Mr. McLain. If it should so please God that I could get it off my mind about this boy, and go in the Packet from Baltimore on the 31st December, my heart indeed would be relieved of a load of care.

Honored sir, do not think me too presumptive, it is a great strait indeed that I am in. I feel as if I could travel the world around for this boy; and, sir, I trust that you will forgive me, and allow me to subscribe myself your most humble and respectful servant,

HEZEKIAH (OR KIAH) CORPSEN.

We have stated to Hezekiah, in reply, that we will submit his appeal to our readers, and that possibly they may send him \$200 (one half of the required amount,) if that will accomplish the object. Have we done right, or not? This case is certainly a strong one, especially in view of the generosity of Hezekiah's master in freeing him that he may return to the land of his fathers, and of his wife's mistress in freeing her and her two youngest children, that they may accompany him, although by so doing she reduces herself to poverty! A *little* of the same self-

denial, on the part of a few of our citizens, will send Jerry along with them, who appears to be wonderfully entwined in their affections, and a good honest boy besides. We shall be most happy to take charge of any donations which may be sent us for this object, and will see that they are faithfully applied. Whatever is done should be done quickly, as Hezekiah is anxious to get off in the packet of the 31st inst. Unless a sufficient amount should be realized to accomplish the object, all money received by us will be returned to the donors, who, for that reason, will be kind enough to give us their names.

*Jerry Corpsen.*—We received \$65 on Saturday, to be applied to purchase the freedom of the lad Jerry Corpsen. Contributions amounting to \$135 are solicited, to make up the sum of \$200.

*Jerry Corpsen.*—We have received the following sums towards the emancipation of Jerry Corpsen, that he may accompany his parents to Liberia, in Africa, whither they are about to emigrate. It is the case mentioned in our paper last Saturday. The letter which we then published was from Jerry's father.

Cash - \$10.00	R. M. - \$5.00
Cash - - 5.00	E. C. B. - 2.00
E. W. D. 5.00	C. C. - - 2.00
Cash - - 5.00	T. M. - - 5.00
"Aid" - - 5.00	M. B. - 15.00
F. S. - - 10.00	E. C. - - 10.00
A. T. - - 5.00	W. B. - - 2.00
S. A. - - 30.00	'3 children' 1.70
W. M. T. 5.00	

**\$122.75**

Leaving \$77.25 still deficient, in order to make up the \$200 which we propose to raise. If, however, the amount should reach \$250, or even \$300, so much the better, as

the whole expense is \$400, and Jerry's father thought he should not himself be able to raise more than \$100. He lives in Portsmouth, Virginia. If the remainder of the money required should be sent in promptly, the family will be able to get off in the Liberia packet of the 31st instant. Further donations are respectfully solicited.

*For the Emancipation of Jerry Corpsen*, whose parents and two of their children have just been liberated by their owners, and are desirous to emigrate to Liberia in the packet of 31st instant, we have received and before acknowledged \$122.75. Add,

'Union F. S.'	\$20	A.	- - -	\$5
D. B. & V.	- 10	W.	- - -	5
S. H. C.	- - 1	W. S.	- - -	25
E. L. K.	- - 10	W. P. G.	- - -	20
P. S.	- - - 2			
Total	- - - -			\$220.75

This is \$20.75 more than we originally asked, but it is very desirable that it should be increased to \$300, as Kiah did not expect to be able to raise more than \$100, and the whole amount necessary for the emancipation of Jerry is \$400.

*For Jerry Corpsen.*—In addition to \$220.75 acknowledged in our last, for the redemption of Jerry Corpsen, we have received \$30 from two families in New London, Conn., and \$10 from W. & M., and \$5 from Wm. R. J., making a total of \$265.75. We have written to Rev. Mr. Bain of Portsmouth, Virginia, that this amount, with such additional sums, if any, as may be received, will be remitted to him or his order, as soon as he shall ascertain and inform us that it will effect the desired object. Of the whole amount received, \$70 is from old Connecticut, viz., \$30 from New London, above acknowledged; \$20 from a gentle-

man in Norwich, with the remark, "Should more be wanted, more is at your service;" and \$20 from Stonington, enclosed in the following letter. [These donations have been before acknowledged.]

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce :

GENTLEMEN: Believing, as I do, that the day is far distant when professions of human kindness, abolition speeches, and treason, combined, will be considered at the South a legal tender in exchange for services which they *honestly* believe legally and constitutionally belong to them, I am pleased to embrace the present opportunity — Please apply the enclosed to aid in the accomplishment of "Hezekiah's" object, the possession of his boy.

P. S. Should prefer, if you find it necessary, that you call for a second installment, rather than return this as proposed.

UNION FREE-SOILER.

Stonington, December 15, 1851.

*Jerry Corpsen.*—Before acknowledged, for the emancipation of Jerry Corpsen, of Princess Ann county, Va. - - - - - \$265.75

Add J. A. F. - - - - 5.00

Mrs. A. M. P. - - - - 4.00

Miss M. M. P. - - - - 2.00

A Virginia Union man 5.00

J. C. - - - - - 10.00

H. C. - - - - - 5.00

G. H., including what may be saved by exchange. 3.25

Total - - - - - \$300.00

Which is all that is required for this object. We hope to announce in a few days that Jerry is free, and that he and his parents, and other members of the family, are on their way to Liberia.

*Jerry Corpsen.*—We have received

\$10 more for the emancipation of Jerry Corpsen, from "H. H." of Massachusetts. As we had previously received a sufficient amount (\$300) to accomplish that object, we will, with the donor's leave, apply this \$10 to a similar object, which will be made known to him by letter in the course of a day or two.

JERRY CORPSEN.—We yesterday received \$25 from a gentleman in Savannah, to aid in the emancipation of Jerry Corpsen,—with instructions, in case the necessary amount should be made up before the receipt of this \$25, then to "remit it to some proper person, to purchase suitable articles for Hezekiah and his family on their voyage" to Liberia. We had previously written to the Rev. George M. Bain, of Portsmouth, Va., where Hezekiah lives, enclosing Hezekiah's letter to us, which we published a fortnight since, and requesting to know if it was substantially correct. Mr. Bain replied,—“the facts as set forth in his letter, are strictly true. He and his wife and children, in moral character, as correct as any, white or black, in our community. They are members of the Methodist E. Church, of which I have the charge for the present. The amount which you state to be in hand (\$300) will, with what he has, be sufficient to procure the freedom of his son Jerry. If you will place the amount in the Bank of America, to the credit of the Portsmouth Saving's Fund Society, of which I am the Cashier, I will, on the receipt of Mr. Punnett's acknowledgment, see Jerry's master, and procure his liberty.” We yesterday deposited \$325 in the Bank of America as above proposed, including the \$25 from Savannah, and expect in a few days to learn that



Jerry is free. We trust that this interesting family will be able to get off in the Liberia packet which leaves Baltimore on the 31st inst., and Savannah about the 10th of January.

The promptness and pleasure with which Hezekiah's petition has been met, without resorting to personal solicitation in a single instance, is honorable to human nature. True, the effort is a small one, but it evinces a disposition and a spirit, which will be ready for greater things, whenever any feasible plan for meliorating the condition of the slave can be devised. So far as we are aware, not a dollar of this money has come from an Abolitionist, or any person belonging to that family or neighborhood.

**JERRY CORPSEN FREE.**—We have received the following letter from Rev. George M. Bain, of Portsmouth, Va., announcing the emancipation of Jerry Corpsen, chiefly as the result of contributions made through this office:—

PORTSMOUTH, Va.,  
Dec. 27th, 1851.

Your kind favor of the 24th inst. came to hand by this morning's mail; also the acknowledgment of the deposit in the Bank of America, of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, (\$325.) The other \$100 having been made up, as promised, I proceeded immediately with Kiah to Jerry's master, some eight or ten miles distant in the country, and

have the satisfaction to inform you, that Jerry is now *free to go to Africa with his father*. The gentleman remarked to me, that he did it cheerfully and freely, while at the same time, it would cost him six or seven hundred dollars to replace the boy, which is doubtless true. The twenty-five dollars by the gentleman from Savannah, shall be invested as he desires, for "*suitable articles* for Kiah and his family on their voyage out."

Kiah desires me to express to you, and through you, to those friends who have so kindly assisted him in redeeming his boy, his unfeigned and grateful acknowledgments.

This one idea (the redeeming of his boy,) has so occupied the mind of Kiah, that he has not made the other necessary arrangements to get off in the packet which sails on the 31st. It is not possible for him to do so with any convenience. But he will be fully prepared by the time the next packet sails. He has an aged father, a brother and a sister, living in different parts of the country, which it is right and proper that he should see, and say "good bye" to, as, when he parts with them, in all probability it will be the last time they will ever see each other in this world. I mention this, among many other reasons, why Kiah cannot go in the packet next week.

I remain, dear sir,

Yours very respectfully,  
GEORGE M. BAIN.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

### The prospect before us.

THE indications of increasing favor in public sentiment towards our plan for ameliorating the condition of our

colored population, by colonizing them on the coast of that land from whence they sprung, and to which

they alone seem congenial, are extremely flattering. The distrust of its practicability which has hitherto so generally existed, seems gradually but rapidly to be wearing away. Hundreds who but a few years since could see nothing but folly in the attempt to find a vent for such large numbers in so distant a land, are now looking with amazement at the immense travel upon the waters, and are prepared to believe that if such multitudes may come from the old world to the new, and if new states may arise in the desert and in the wilderness with a celerity that almost rivals the wonders of the Arabian lamp, that even African Colonization may yet be a feasible project. They are beginning to see that such a feeling of sympathy and justice may be excited, such a spirit of enterprise and benevolence may be aroused in behalf of a race who are laboring under great disadvantages and disabilities among us, as will lead to their transmigration to the land of their fathers, where no such disabilities or disadvantages exist, but where they may enjoy all the rights and privileges which belong to man, and which are indisputably necessary to his elevation to that standard which is his natural right. This is one great step in the progress of our work. When the evil spirit of unbelief shall be done away and faith in the possibility of effecting this vast improvement in the condition of this hitherto unfortunate people shall take its place, our ranks will receive constant accessions of friends and fellow laborers, who will help on the good work, until we shall find such a tide of emigration flowing to that delightful and, physically speaking, favored country, as will bring the question of habitation of the colored man to the point that it now

has attained with the white, whether this land or that shall be the place of his abode? With the white man the question is now an open one, whether Europe or America, or the far East shall be his abiding place—Africa, perhaps, is only open for his grave. And so with the black, with the tide of emigration open to the Coast of Africa, and a constant current thither of those who are seeking the blessings of that equality which is denied them here, as well as of all other civil and religious rights, and with habits of travel and intercourse so formed, and thus

“With all the world before him where to choose  
His place of rest, and Providence his guide,”

a new era will have opened which will justify the beautiful and complimentary prediction of the Westminster Review placed at the head of our paper, and rejoice the heart of every friend of humanity. For our own part we have no question that the time is fast approaching when the free colored man will be as free to choose the place of his habitation as the white man now is—a question to be determined only by his judgment of his own interest, and his means to pursue that course which he shall deem to be the best. When that time comes, Africa doubtless will be his choice. There alone he enjoys real equality, and without equality, social as well as civil and political, all other rights are imperfect.

We repeat, that in our opinion this time is fast approaching. To bring it on, habit and facility, as well as right, is necessary. A man may have a right to go to another country, but unless the habit and means and facilities exist, the right is almost an abstraction from non user. But with Africa the habit, the means, and the



facilities exist, and are constantly increasing, and in a little while we may see a California impulse arise in regard to it, with less difficulties and more than California advantages to the adventurers.

Besides the several advantages we have referred to, the delicious climate and prolific soil, and almost spontaneous production of the necessities as well also as the luxuries of life, there is above all, that unspeakable something that seems to elevate man, and develop the higher faculties of his nature. The public proceedings and the state papers of the infant republic would reflect credit on more matured and cultivated nations, and already we have specimens of industry, commerce, and self-government, that astonish even the sanguine. In a little time the trade and commerce of that country will excite the rivalry of nations, and African cotton, coffee, sugar, dye woods, palm oil, ivory, and gold dust, will be known in the markets of the civilized world.

Those who have gone out are encouraging others to follow, and emigration will go on in geometrical progression. Hundreds of slaves are now ready to be emancipated as soon as they can be transferred to their new home, and the institution itself will some day cease, and a separation of the races be worked out. Then will be realized the prophetic

prediction of Mr. Jefferson. That great political sage, in speaking of his early efforts for emancipation said: "The public mind was not prepared for it then, nor is it now, but it must be some time; for nothing is more surely written in the book of fate than that these people will be sometime free, and being free that the two races cannot live together on a footing of equality." Here is the way opening for the fulfilment of this grand prediction, and gradually and ultimately it will be realized. A slight intermixture may perhaps remain, but that will be the result of choice, and therefore no hardship.

But the work must and ought to be gradual. The foundation of society and of government must be cautiously and carefully laid, and the industrious, and moral, and religious, must be selected for the work. Then the edifice will be solid and substantial and will long endure, a blessing to themselves and the nations around. Darkened Africa will then see the light, and Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God. Then will a continent be repaid for the wrongs endured by some of her children—for it was a wrong to force them into servitude, even though that servitude was better than their native state—and all things will work together for good, and

"Vindicate the ways of God to man."

[From the *Christian Statesman*.]

#### From Liberia.

The Liberia packet, after a passage from Monrovia of fifty days, arrived in Baltimore on Saturday, the 13th, having completed her passage out in thirty-three days. Her company of fifty-six were landed at Mon-

rovia, and we learn that from them very favorable accounts are received. Two highly esteemed members of the Society of Friends, Mr. Eli Jones and lady went and returned in the packet, being animated by an

earnest desire of becoming intimately acquainted with the condition and people of this young Republic, and of expressing the sympathy and convictions of the Society of Friends, and their own concern for the cause of human liberty and religion on that shore. The following letter from President Roberts, though in part designed to minister consolation to domestic bereavements, is so worthy of his character as a religious man, and so well represents what we trust will be the honors and the ornament of all who may be chosen to preside over the Liberia Republic, that we offer no apology for publishing it (omitting a few words on business) entire :

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,

October 10, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of July 18, written, I can well imagine, under feelings of sore distress. I can, and I do, my dear sir, truly sympathise with you in your deep affliction. God, in his all-wise providence, has seen fit to call you, at short intervals, to mourn the loss of precious little ones he had, for a short period, committed to your care. His ways are inscrutable—always just and holy—past finding out by mortal man. But we have His blessed assurance that all things shall work together for good to those who love and serve Him; we should, therefore, not repine, or mistrust His providences, however afflicting, or however thickly they may fall around or upon us.

He knows best what is for our good. And, in His goodness, He has thought proper, my dear sir, to call from the evils of this sinful world many that were dear to you, to mansions above. I, too, have

been called to part with those I loved above all other earthly things. But how cheering the contemplation of that meeting, should I be so happy, through the mercies and merits of a kind Saviour, to gain admittance into that bright world of glorified spirits, when I shall join those who have already entered Abraham's bosom, and are chanting the praises of Him who hath redeemed them. God Almighty grant that it may be your lot and mine.

I find, my dear sir, that you are a little more sanguine than I am in regard to the probability of a speedy recognition of the independence of Liberia by your Government. I feel that the time has not yet arrived when the Southern members of Congress can be induced to lay aside their prejudices, and extend to this infant State the hand of friendship, and by their solemn act recognize her as composing an integral part of the family of nations. But to do so, I conceive, would be but doing justice to a people who, for many reasons, have a right to expect some such attention at their hands. And would it not be showing the magnanimity of a great, a free, an enlightened people? But, sir, the time will most assuredly come, and we must await patiently the result of our destiny.

I hope we shall not be disappointed in the result of your memorial to Congress for a set of public documents. Such works will be of great use and importance to us in the infancy of our Republic. Our Government and institutions are so similar to those of the United States, that the public documents of that country would be invaluable landmarks to us in forming the political character of our young Republic. I trust you will not fail to press our

necessities in that respect upon the attention of the next Congress.\* This I am sure you will do, and will not fail to give your best efforts to advance the interests of Liberia in any other way in your power. I am glad to notice that the cause of Colonization is steadily gaining friends in the United States; and, more especially, that the people of color there are beginning to ask seriously for information respecting Liberia. An organized Christian Government, on the shores of Africa, is no longer a dream, but a reality, and must and will attract the attention of the children of Africa, wherever scattered upon the face of the earth.

I am happy to be able to inform you that our public affairs are progressing quietly, and Liberia, in all her interest, is decidedly improving. Her farming interest, especially in this county, was never more encouraging, and, throughout the Republic, greater attention than ever before is given to agriculture.

Commerce, too, is greatly increas-

ing, doubtless springing up from the ruins of the slave trade, which I am glad to say has no longer a foothold on this part of the coast. All this is encouraging; and I sincerely pray that a kind Providence will continue to watch over and prosper us, and raise us a people here who will have His name in continual remembrance, and that light and truth may go out from Liberia into all the dark corners of this heathen land.

Your friends here are generally well, and were very glad to hear from you. They all feel deeply for you in consequence of the loss of your dear child, and ask me to present, when I write to you, their best regards. Mrs. Roberts begs particularly to be remembered to you and Mrs. Gurley, and to say you must not faint under afflictions, but implicitly trust an indulgent Heavenly Father.

With great respect and regard, I have the honor to be, my dear sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. R. R. Gurley, Washington City.

[From the Christian Statesman.]

### Letter from President Roberts.

THE following is an extract from a letter from President Roberts, to the Rev. J. B. Pinney, Corresponding Secretary of the N. Y. State Colonization Society:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Monrovia, Oct. 18, 1851.

The attack of Commander Forbes on the people of Liberia is, to say the least, extremely ungenerous and unkind. Every one, who knows anything about Liberia, knows that Commander Forbes has grossly misrepresented the people here. His statements are wholly without founda-

tion in candor or truth. How any man in his senses could be guilty of putting forth such glaring misrepresentations is indeed a mystery to me. And the only possible excuse that I can offer for the sapient commander is, that in consequence of his being so long in Africa, and having seen so many wonderful things, his head has gone "wool gathering," and in his perplexity he determined to hurl a revengeful missile at Liberia.

But, sir, it is as harmless as the attempt is savage and malicious. Is

\* The Republic of Liberia has been placed on the list of International Exchanges, and the public documents of the last Congress have been forwarded to Liberia.—*Ed. Repos.*



it not unaccountable that Commander Forbes would, so unceremoniously, attack a whole community of people, charging upon them conduct and practices which, if true, ought justly to consign them to the contempt of the civilized world? And what are the grounds of his attack? Why, information obtained from persons living beyond the (then) jurisdiction of Liberia, (he never having resided in the Republic himself,) whose character, according to Commander Forbes's own showing, must have appeared to him as exceedingly dubious.

The fact is, I cannot possibly imagine the object of the Commander. But I leave the question of justice or injustice to be settled between himself and his own conscience. *There is no such thing as a peon system*—no person is allowed to hold another *for debt*. This applies as well to the aborigines as to the colonists.

I perceive that the bill before the Legislature of your State, making a grant to the New York State Colonization Society, to aid in the transportation of emigrants, failed in the Senate, contrary to our expectations; and as I supposed it was upon the hope of obtaining that grant that the board founded their resolution, it occurred to me that it would be best to await your further order, especially as Dr. Moore was with you again, and under the circumstances, you might not be disposed to incur additional expense.

I deeply regret that your Legislature did not meet your wishes and expectations. I hope, however, that the session will not fail to give the needed assistance. I think it most desirable that your Society make an effort to strengthen the new settlement at Fishtown (Buchanan.)

The Grand Bassa people seem to

look to you and the Pennsylvania Society to support the emigrants for that place. The location, I believe, is held to be as healthy as any in the Republic, and now, certainly, is surpassingly advantageous for commercial purposes.

I am glad to learn, through the newspapers and other sources, that the cause of Colonization is steadily gaining favor in the United States, and that Liberia is more and more attracting the attention of the colored people of that country. They may protract emigration from year to year, but they must come out from among a people that *will not* acknowledge them, and settle in their father-land.

We are getting along in our usually quiet way. Improvements are steadily advancing, and every year brings with it convincing proof of Liberia's permanent advancement. May an all-wise Providence continue to watch over her interests.

J. J. ROBERTS.

Mr. Benson, agent at Bassa, under date of September 17, says:

"I am really glad that *all* the Edgar's company are alive." We lost three of the Packet's company, one about 95 years of age, another about 75, and Mrs. Foster, who killed herself by eating immoderately of pine apples. The Doctor had raised her up three times from the effect of this indulgence, but she obstinately persisted, and the result was her death, as the Doctor and others predicted.

The same writer remarks: "It is my purpose to prosecute much more extensively the contemplated interior tour next 'dries,' from which I was hindered last 'dries,' by the new settlement at Fishtown. I will take pleasure in communicating anything of note that may come under my observation."

[From the New-York Col. Journal.]

## Letters from Liberia.

MONROVIA, *Republic of Liberia*, }  
 Oct. 29th, 1851. }

REV. J. B. PINNEY:

. . . . Liberia awakes more and more to her interests. Had she these eyes and hands, or this disposition, ten years ago, we would have been a better, a more independent people. But we cannot see every thing at once. I am now making syrup and sugar; have planted 8000 coffee scions this year; I have rice, cassava, potatoes, and some cocoa. I believe more now, what I always did believe, that if I have not, or any man has not the necessities, and some of the luxuries of life too, in Liberia, it is all his own fault.

Our schools have plenty of scholars, and no books. This is as bad as books and no schools. Who can blame teachers for not doing a great deal?

By the way, I have subscribed for three of your papers. Can you find no one who, on fair, just, and proper terms would enter into the coffee-raising business? Please speak of this, and suggest some plan. I want to plant about 100,000, but am not able to do so myself, nor do I wish to, unless I can enter fairly into the business. I attend mine myself.

A. T. RUSSELL.

MONROVIA, Oct, 18, 1851.

REV. J. B. PINNEY:

. . . . Our little Republic is steadily progressing. Like a little ship on the ocean, she is receiving an occasional thump from a passing wave; this does not alarm me, but, on the contrary, I regard it as evidence she is making headway. Our government is receiving, by almost every mail from England, offi-

cial documents, in the shape of complaints and remonstrances against our laws regulating commerce.—What else ought we to have expected? Some of these complaints, I must say, are just, and demand immediate attention. It is not allowed to talk of abstract rights, when they have been modified or yielded by treaty stipulations. I saw the surrender when I first saw the treaty; and I saw in the acts of the first Legislature subsequent to the ratification of the treaty, an infringement on its provisions. I spoke of it, but I was alone in my opinion.

H. TEAGE.

October 8th, 1851.

REV. J. B. PINNEY:

DEAR SIR:—I received your letter by the Packet. I was very glad to hear from you. We are all well now, and I hope that these few lines may find you and yours the same. You wish to know how we are located in Liberia; we are doing pretty well in Liberia, and I rejoice that I have come to this country. I have all the privileges of a man; and who would not come to such a country as this? I have about 1500 coffee trees, and about 500 bearing; I made about \$95 worth of arrow-root last year, and I think that I shall be able to make about \$100 worth this year. I made and sold some sugar last year, and I shall do the same this year also. I sold about 100 pounds of pork this year, and made some bacon; also, we have a goodly number of stock of different kinds. We wish to see all our friends, but if they will not come, we can do very well without them; but there is yet room for them if

they wish it. We are all *free men* in Liberia, and treat all as such, according to their ability. You say that you would like to come over and see us. We would be happy to

see you in Bexley. Will you come? The time is short, and I must close.

Yours, truly,

ISAAC JACKSON.

[From the Scioto Gazette.]

### Refuge of the Colored Man.

WE believe the day will come, when the native African, whose ancestors passed through a baptism of slavery, in North America, but whose fathers were induced to seek and find social and political freedom on the shores of Liberia, will rear monuments of gratitude to, and exhaust the fountains of eloquence in praise of, those great philanthropists, who founded their Republic. At present, we doubt not, hundreds who emigrate to Africa, do so not so much from a free choice, in order to better their condition, so far as regards worldly goods, as from social and political constraint. The man of African blood, but of good sense and clear judgment, looks upon the standing of his race in these United States, and, by candid, intelligent reasoning, is forced to the conclusion, (melancholy, no doubt to him,) that on this continent nothing short of an unusual intervention of Providence, can ever place his color, in all respects, on a parity with the white race. He feels within him the sensibilities of a being made originally in God's own image, and he scorns to remain where, at every turn, the sentiment is aroused in his bosom, which is awakened in the breast of the white man by

—"The oppressor's wrong,  
The proud man's contumely,"

He resolves to leave a country where even those who profess for him the most zealous friendship, practically bring upon him and his

fellows the heaviest curse of prejudice, by constantly agitating the subject of caste, race or condition, and urging reforms, upon the enactment of which the veto of God and Nature are placed. He looks toward the distant shore of that vast continent, where elder Philosophy had its birth, on which Science, more subtle than any known to moderns flourished, where Memphis, and Thebes, and Carthage stood, and gave laws and religion to a "slumbering world." Nothing to him, indeed, are those glorious names and immortal principles, save as he feels within him the spirit of a *Man*, and thence a spark of sympathy with the common Humanity which such principles illustrate. He determines to be free, in fact, as well as in name; —and therefore bids an eternal adieu to the land of his immediate fathers, and seeks that distant home of his more remote progenitors.

Thus has been built up, within the last thirty years, a great free community of civilized, Christian men, on the extreme western coast of Africa. And, if the motives impelling to the emigration have been rightly guessed, those men are the very pick and choice, in point of mind, enterprise and intelligence, from the whole three millions of their race in these States. Their migration, except from the considerations above named, has been altogether voluntary. Had they preferred to do so, they might have remained in their native land, with-



out the enjoyment of the common rights of nativity. They might have staid "under a cloud," in a dependent, menial, or *secondary* position, very Helots on the soil of their birth. But, such as they would not brook thus to remain—and thence they transfer themselves to a country which is emphatically their own, where each colored man is the acknowledged peer of the most elevated of his neighbors.

If we have not overvalued the moral causes inducing to Liberian immigration, the African Republic is destined, ere long, to a heavy augmentation of population. The adoption of a constitution in so important a State as Indiana, prohibiting the influx in future of individuals of African blood; the decision of the United States Circuit Court, for Oregon, that the law of that territory which forbids the colored man to settle or even to come within its borders, is right and proper, and must be carried out; together with the growing conviction in most of the free States of this Union that the two races can never profitably intermix in one community; must prove, to every dispassionate observer, the near approach of the day when, like Israel from Egypt, all the sons of Ham who are free from bondage, with their women, children and worldly goods, will cross the broad sea and seek the

Land of Refuge, the country of Liberty, Equality, Wealth, Dignity and Peace, which Providence has raised up for them on the coast of Africa. To this great, voluntary work of political regeneration, there will be no opposer, save the fanatical or designing agitator, whose competitors have done more than all others to scotch the progress of Emancipation—to render more oppressive the condition of the colored slave in the United States, and that "by lashing himself as he would lash the community, into an insane excitement on the subject, profitless of good and pregnant with mischief."

—And, having established themselves on the greatest of the Eastern continent, the only free nation with its stupendous limits, we desire to see, among the earliest of their fundamental Laws, a plain, solid, lucid formulary irrevocably fixed, forbidding the Caucasian race from ever settling, or participating in the rights of citizenship within the country of Liberia. We claim no more for the white man in North America, than we are willing to grant the black race in Africa;—and while we believe such a regulation to be necessary for the best development and prosperity of Liberia, we also believe that the powerful maritime nations of Christendom would agree to respect and enforce the law.

[From the St. Louis Christian Advocate.]

### Colonization.

THE reader will see from the notice and letter from Bro. Shumate, the Agent and Secretary of the Missouri Colonization Society, in this week's paper, that there is a growing interest arising in favor of this cause in the public mind in

Missouri, which we hope will never cease until every citizen of the State shall feel himself called upon to do something in its behalf. No man who studies the noble subject of Colonization can fail to be inspired with a sense of the moral grandeur

of the subject. We have many causes of benevolence on foot of many kinds in our country, but really this is *the cause*—the master enterprise of the age—it gathers all others within the ample folds of its broad mantle and makes them one. Two whole continents especially, and all the world generally, will be vastly benefitted by its great and comprehensive measures.

FEE FEE, Mo., Dec. 3, 1851.

Dr. KAVANAUGH: Dear Brother—I send you, for publication, the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Stephen Mitchell, one of the emigrants sent out to Liberia last winter under the patronage of the Missouri Colonization Society. I am also in the receipt of a letter from President Roberts, in which he says that “the wish of the Missouri State Colonization Society to have a district of country set off in Liberia for the use of such emigrants as the Missouri Society may hereafter send out, shall be attended to.” There are now about 2,500 free persons of color in the State of Missouri, and their numbers are rapidly increasing. It is obvious, therefore, that *now* is the time for the friends of colonization in this State to aid the Board of Managers in securing a district of country in Liberia to be called “Missouri in Africa,” to which our free colored population may emigrate.

It is the wish of the Board to send out a company of emigrants in the vessel that is expected to sail from New Orleans about the fifteenth of January next. Free persons of color residing in this State and wishing the aid of the State Society to enable them to emigrate to Liberia, will please forward their names to

the undersigned at Fee Fee, Mo. Contributions to aid the Board to carry on this noble enterprise, may be remitted to David Keith, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.

W. D. SHUMATE,  
Secretary.

The following is the letter alluded to by Bro. Shumate:

LIBERIA, }  
Sinoe County, July, 1851. }

DEAR SIR: I have the opportunity of writing you a few lines to inform you of our safe arrival in Liberia. My health is good, and also that of my children: my wife is not well, but able to get about. We all had the small-pox on our voyage to this country, and I truly believe that nothing but the merciful hand of God saved us, as we were not provided with medical help. We had a very tedious passage out. We left New Orleans on the 13th of February, and did not reach the mouth of the Sinoe river till the 8th day of April. I have not had an opportunity to make much discovery here yet, but as far as I have seen, I am much pleased with our prospects—so much so, that I would not be back in Missouri if I could. When I parted with you in New Orleans, I promised to try to get a part of the country stricken off for the use of the Missouri emigrants, but I expect we shall have to settle in the settlement of the Louisiana emigrants. There is one thing that I must request of my Christian friends in America, and that is, that they will remember us before the Throne of Grace.

Your obedient servant,  
STEPHEN MITCHELL.  
W. D. SHUMATE, Esq., St. Louis,  
Missouri.



**The English Language in Liberia.**

THE following correspondence has been communicated to the *Boston Traveller*:

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., }  
April 30, 1851. }

The subscribers, publishers of the Unabridged Edition of Webster's English Dictionary, would respectfully present to your Excellency the accompanying copy of the work, in token of their high appreciation of the admirable judgment and skill with which you have conducted the organization and administration of the infant republic over which you preside. In this way you have illustrated the capacities and vindicated the honor of your race, and have contributed largely to the almost universal favor with which the Republic is regarded by civilized man. The English language will be spoken by the millions who are to constitute the population of this Republic; and will, through them, be made the medium of conveying the blessings of civilization and Christianity to a large portion of the continent of Africa.

In consideration of this fact, and also of the circumstance that the English language was carried to your Republic by colonists from America, we deem it appropriate to offer to your acceptance a copy of the latest and best edition of "The American Dictionary of the English Language."

It is desirable, also, that the language should be preserved in its purity, and be written and spoken in accordance with the best standard. Such a standard is generally acknowledged to be furnished in the dictionary we ask you to accept; and we doubt not that it will be adopted in the schools of instruc-

tion, and by general use in Liberia, as it has generally been in England and America.

With sentiments of respect, we are your obedient servants,

G. & C. MERRIAM.

*To His Excellency J. J. Roberts, Esq.  
Pres. of the Republic of Liberia.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *Monrovia,* }  
*September 25, 1851.* }

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of April 30, accompanying a superb copy of "the Unabridged Edition of Webster's Dictionary," which you have been good enough to present to me as a token of approval of the little service I have been able to render to my country, and to my oppressed race, as well as also in proof of the lively interest you feel for the future welfare of this infant Republic, and a strong desire, on your part, that the English language should, in Liberia, be preserved in its purity.

I assure you, gentlemen, I am deeply sensible of the honor you have done me; and I highly appreciate the gift you have so kindly bestowed. This testimony of your esteem is very flattering to me; and I may here be permitted to say that it affords me great satisfaction to find that my feeble efforts to assist in establishing on this barbarous coast a Christian State, and thereby evincing to the world the capacity of the African race for self-government, are favorably noticed by you. Your good opinion of my conduct excites in me sentiments of gratitude which I am unable to express. I beg, however, that you will accept my best thanks for your kind remembrance of me.

It is unquestionably true, that

"the English language will be spoken by the millions who are to constitute the population of this Republic, and will, through them, be the medium of conveying the blessings of civilization and Christianity to a large portion of this continent." More than twenty years' experience in Africa, during which time I have travelled much, both in the interior and along the coast, fully confirms me in this impression. I am, there-

fore, the more convinced of the importance of adhering to, and using in our schools, the very best "standard" of the English language. And I know of none superior to the American Dictionary.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with sentiments of gratitude, your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Messrs. G. & C. Merriam.

### Liberia and the Slave Trade.

*Extract from a Letter from Stephen A. Benson, Esq'r., dated Bassa Cove, Liberia, Sept. 17, 1851.*

In my humble opinion, Commander Forbes is destined to give some notoriety to his name and reputation—either as a man of honor or dishonor—of truth or falsehood.—I exceedingly regret his libel upon Liberia (only for his own sake,) as he is a man to whom apparently attaches some degree of respect in his native land. It is true, to err is human, but for a man of reputed integrity to fall into such a gross error, that is calculated if true, to wound an inoffensive people to the heart, and terminate their national existence, an error the which, if true, will not only bury Liberia in irretrievable obloquy, but powerfully conduce to the firmer rivetting of the chains and fetters of our race in the United States. Without his taking the pains to possess himself of correct information in the premises—after the example of many noble hearts of the British navy—and which he might have done by a few hours sail from his station to Monrovia, and making inquiries of missionaries and merchantmen, who have for years resided amongst us and are acquainted thoroughly with

all our institutions—surely on his part betrays to the estimation of all sensible and sober thinking men, a disposition not very enviable—a soul that cannot boast of an extraordinary share of magnanimity—I see but one way (if possible at all,) that he can redeem his wonted reputation for integrity, (as I will be Christian enough to suppose he bore a good character,) that is by magnanimously confessing his error, (even if he don't reveal the motives that actuated him to the unreasonable libel,) and trying thus to repair the breach he attempted in our reputation but unexpectedly has made in his own. Liberia has scores of harmonizing witnesses in her favor, from British, American and French Commodores, down to officers of the lowest grade in their respective nations, who unlike Commander Forbes, who never visited us, were frequently among us and mingled most freely, and withal very observing and frank—European and American merchantmen, have resided with and among us from 1 to 7 years. Scores of such testimony are in our favor. Lastly but not least, missionaries of almost every denomination have lived in Liberia from a month to 11 years: men of unblemished

piety. It is strange that some of these pious and intelligent men could not make the discovery that Commander Forbes has made, notwithstanding they had such advantages over him in the acquaintance of correct information. I really hope that if such a scandalous and diabolical institution exists in Liberia, H. B. M. Consul will give publicity to it, will acquaint Her Majesty's Government whom he represents, of the fact, so that Liberia for

her hypocrisy may at once be placed in her true position before the Christian world. Liberians exercise a hate and indignation against slavery in any and every form, of which Commander Forbes is incapable—there are many men—men, too, in authority in Liberia, who would consent to lose every drop of their blood before they would suffer slavery in any shape to exist among us.

[From the Christian Statesman.]

### Native Africans in Liberia—their Customs and Superstitions.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

[Continued from page 13.]

#### FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The government among the different tribes of native Africans in Liberia and its vicinity may be regarded as a kind of compound of the patriarchal, the oligarchal, and the monarchical. In every tribe, there is one man who is recognised as the head king of the tribe, to whom all the other kings and chiefs of the tribe are nominally subordinate. African kings, however, are very numerous. Indeed, in almost every community, there is one man who is regarded as a king: his jurisdiction extending over a single hamlet, or a small tract of country, including within its limits several small hamlets.

As in European monarchial Governments, so among the native tribes of Africa, royalty and governmental authority are usually hereditary.—The legal successor of a departed king however, cannot assume his royal station and authority without the concurrence of all the other kings of the tribe: and not unfrequently some other individual, not of the royal family, is appointed by the other kings, with the concurrence of the people over whom he is to preside, in

consequence of the minority of the rightful successor—though he may be a man of thirty years of age, or more—or of some other difficulty either imaginary or real. The kingly succession is not so scrupulously observed in Africa, as in Europe. And not unfrequently, like Bonaparte and Cromwell, some daring adventurer, sometimes of another and distant tribe, will usurp the power and authority rightly belonging to another, and set up a dominion or kingdom for himself, *vi et armis*, as in the case of the celebrated Boatswain, who rendered valuable assistance to the early settlers of Liberia.

In most cases, the title is the only thing of which African kings can boast. None of them are ever burdened with wealth. Indeed, most of them are miserably poor. I have seen half a dozen kings, and as many chiefs and headmen, at one time, sitting on the ground, as humble mendicants, in submissive patience, awaiting to receive a “dash” (present) of a few pounds of tobacco, from a gentleman in Liberia, at whose place of residence they had assembled.

In addition to those persons who are dignified with the honorable ap-



pellation of king, there are others of subordinate authority, who are generally called headmen. In each hamlet, however small, there is a headman, who has more or less control over all the other residents of the place, and who is responsible for their conduct. The principal mark of distinction between the kings, or the headmen, and the rest of the people, usually consists in the size of the garments which they respectively wear; those of the former generally being rather more extensive than those of the latter. Their style of living does not differ materially from that of any of their subjects, and their palaces cannot generally be distinguished from the residences of their untitled subordinates.

#### NATIVE HOUSES.

The natives about Liberia invariably reside in towns, or hamlets, few of which contain more than five hundred inhabitants, and most of them less than two hundred. The whole country, except in the immediate vicinity of these towns or hamlets, which are very numerous, presents a deep unbroken forest, the solemn silence of which is seldom disturbed, save by the footsteps and voices of travellers, and the noise of wild animals. The houses or huts in which they reside are generally rudely constructed of sticks, usually lined with strong bamboo mats, with which the dirt floors are also sometimes covered. Their huts are always covered with thatch, and sometimes they are daubed outside with mud. The floor of the house is sometimes raised a foot or two above the ground, and it consists of a stout mat, supported by bamboo sticks, which serve the purpose of sleepers. In huts of this kind, the space between the floor and the joists is seldom more than three or four feet; consequently, they cannot

stand erect in these kind of dwellings. Some of their huts are constructed with a little regard to taste and convenience, some are pretty substantially built, but most of them are filthy, smoky, ugly, disagreeable hovels, presenting indubitable evidence of extreme indolence and improvidence, on the part of the inmates. Their huts are seldom arranged in rows, or with any kind of system, but they appear to be erected solely with a view to the personal accommodation of the proprietors, without any regard to neatness or regularity. A stranger would be more likely to lose his way, in travelling through a large African town than in trying to get from the State House to the Charlestown bridge, in the crooked city of Boston.

#### STYLE OF DRESS.

The almost universal style of dress of all the tribes to which I have alluded, consists simply of a piece of cotton cloth, or a cotton handkerchief, fastened loosely about their loins; in addition to which, a kind of hat is sometimes (not generally) worn, composed of the fibres of some one of the numerous indigenous vegetable substances, or of a kind of grass. In addition to the ordinary "girdle about the loins," some of the natives, particularly the kings and headmen, wear a kind of robe, loosely thrown across one shoulder, and wrapped around the body. These robes are generally manufactured in the country, from the native cotton, which they spin by a very simple though tedious process, and weave into narrow slips, never more than six inches wide, by a process exhibiting a little ingenuity, but not less tedious than that of the spinning. The natives of intertropical Africa seldom encumber their bodies with shirts or pantaloons. In some cases, among

those who are partially civilized, these two garments are worn, but in the country hamlets they are scarcely ever seen. And most of the children, of both sexes, run about in a state of entire nudity. Women usually wear a larger piece of cloth than men—generally about two yards of coarse calico, loosely wrapped around their bodies. In most cases, however, no kind of covering is worn above the waist. And indeed, in many cases, among the “fair sex,” especially those in the neighborhood of Cape Palmas, the little, narrow strip of cloth which they wear is not of sufficient dimensions to afford material enough for the dress of a child’s doll-baby. Very few of the natives, even among those who are considerably advanced in civilization, ever appear in full dress, similar to that which is usually worn in civilized communities. While the tyrant, Fashion, whose ideas of the fitness of things are as changeable as the color of the skin of the little chameleon, puts many foolish and extravagant notions into the heads of people in more highly-favored countries, the untutored native African acts independently of his controlling influ-

ence; and being able to gratify the demands of hunger with the roots and fruits of his native forest home, and to warm himself by the rays of the sun, he philosophically concludes that “man wants but little here below,” and he treads his way along the little winding forest-path, amidst the profusion of wild flowers, and the mingled melody of purling streams and warbling birds, or, in his light canoe, skims over the surface of the placid rivers, or mounts over the rolling billows of the ocean, as cheerful, and perhaps as happy, as the pampered man of wealth who revels amidst his riches and his gorgeous attire. And perhaps many generations, yet unborn, will appear upon the stage of life, and then pass away, before the aborigines of Africa shall have universally abandoned their degrading habits, and shall occupy a station of social and domestic refinement, and of intellectual and political exaltation, equal to that which is occupied by the Anglo-Saxon branch of the Caucasian race—if, indeed, that period ever will arrive in the history of our world.

[*To be continued.*]

### **The Randolph Negroes.**

A writer in the Baltimore Patriot, who is travelling in Ohio, gives this account of the Randolph negroes, who it will be remembered, were driven from their homes which had been procured for them by the whites;

“Troy, about twenty miles from Dayton, is a small and rather dilapidated town, between this place and Piqua.—Along the canal are a majority of the Randolph negroes. It was in the adjoining country of Mercer that the large tract of land was purchased for their settlement, from which they were forcibly ejected by

the white inhabitants. The condition of these poor creatures is a sad commentary on the miserable policy of emancipating negroes, and allowing them to remain in this country. The majority of these once valuable servants are now worthless pests upon the community among whom they are located, and often want for the common necessities of life. I heard several express an ardent wish to return to the shores of Roanoke again, where they once had plenty, and did not know what it is was to suffer for want.”

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

**The Republic of Liberia.**

THERE may be and is a diversity of opinion about African colonization as a means for the gradual extinction of slavery in the United States. There can be none, however, upon the fact that a Christian republic has been founded upon the coast of Africa, which promises important consequences to that benighted continent and the world.

Liberia proclaimed herself an independent republic in 1847. There is nothing in her history or condition to raise a doubt of her stability among the nations of the earth. Her independence is recognised by England, France, and the United States.\* If, as compared with those powers or the civilized States of Europe, she has little means of protection and defence, she is exempt from dangers of foreign collision and aggression, and has little need of them. No one can contemplate the struggles of that colony of emancipated slaves upon the coast whence their ancestors were carried in the holds of slave-ships, their present prosperous condition, and the relation which they sustain to the continent on which they are planted, without feeling a deep interest in the growth and development of this nation in embryo.

The Liberian colonists have organized and established a free Christian commonwealth, with all the requisite machinery of government and institutions of civilization. They have ports, custom-houses, and shipping, schools, churches, and social institutions suited to their wants and calculated to promote their welfare. They possess a country of great fertility and resources, and varied

products. In the exchange of their tropical productions for the merchandise of other countries, they have the elements of a commerce which may one day rival that of the West Indies. At the same time the country is permanently inhabited by no other race, but belongs to the African alone. They are secure, therefore, from conquests prompted by the cupidity of other nations.

Liberia embraces about five hundred miles of sea-coast, between the fourth and eighth degrees of north latitude; its colonial population is about seven thousand; the native population within its territory, under their protection and influence, and so accessible to missionary efforts, is estimated at from two hundred thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand. The settlement of Liberia may be dated from about 1822, though attempts to establish a settlement on the coast had been made for two or three previous years.

President Roberts, formerly a Virginia slave,† has proved himself a man of sound sense and sagacity, well qualified to discharge, in a creditable manner, the duties devolving on him as the chief magistrate of the infant republic.

Thus, in about thirty years, has the problem of colonizing Africa by Africans been solved. The possibility of the undertaking is demonstrated; its actual success is hardly a matter of question. The great obstacles have been overcome. Those which remain are less formidable, and will be encountered with greater means and more confident hopes. The whole amount expended on the colony in this thirty years is stated

\* Not yet recognised by the United States.—*Ed. Repos.*

† A mistake. President Roberts was born of free parents.—*Ed. Repos.*



at about one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars—a little more, perhaps, than the cost of a first rate ship of the line, in building, equipment and armament; a trifling sum, when the magnitude of the results accomplished by it are considered.

We do not see how any reflecting person, looking at what has been effected, in so short a period, from feeble and disheartening beginnings,

with means apparently inadequate to any great enterprise of the sort, against difficulties and prejudices not easily overcome, can doubt the ultimate success of the Liberian colony, or can feel anything less than a deep interest in her growth and prosperity. The undertaking was one of great magnitude; it has been begun, and is now going on with auspices betokening success.

### Late from Liberia.

By the Liberia Packet, which arrived at Baltimore on the 13th Dec., we received a large number of letters, and several late numbers of the Liberia Herald; from which we learn that peace and prosperity continued to smile upon the citizens of the little Republic, and that the agricultural and commercial prospects never were more encouraging. In our present number, we give several interesting extracts from the Herald.

**FOURTH OF JULY.**—A little after 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 4th, we looked out upon the harbor, and observed among the shipping—American, English, German, and Liberian—quite a display of national "Insignias." The U. S. Ships Germantown and John Adams, were gayly decked with flags and streamers, and the little "Lark" too,—occupying somewhat of a central position, had, in all her dignity, the flag of the American Union floating gracefully at her fore-top-mast head.

At noon the U. S. Ships commenced, in long and loud peals, the rejoicings of a free and happy people on the return of their natal day. The tones of the long 32's and 64's in the harbor, had scarcely ceased, when Fort Norris Battery, in thundering accents, belched forth, in fire and smoke, 21 expressions of kind gratulations to our transatlantic brethren.

This brings to our mind an encouraging reflection:—the time was and not many years since either, when the people of the United States were almost as weak and dependent as the people of this infant Republic; and surrounded, too, by difficul-

ties, and called to endure hardships—arising from unhealthy locations, and savage foes—as appalling as any that have obstructed the progress of Liberia. But by an uncompromising spirit of industry, enterprise and economy, and a determination to grapple with, and overcome every obstruction in the way of liberty, wealth, and national grandeur; they have succeeded to the admiration of all, and now command the attention and respect of the civilized world. And why may not Liberia arrive at the same distinction? Her natural resources—whether of mind or matter—are assuredly equal;—and we maintain that it only remains for her citizens to studiously cultivate the one, and industriously develop the other, to gain for her the same importance and standing, that her elder sister now so proudly boasts. Liberians, recoil then before no difficulty—God is just—Heaven is still propitious—do your duty and your advance in national glory is certain.

**A CONGRESS OF KINGS AND CHIEFS.**—Our readers doubtless remember that some four or five months since, this government dispatched Commissioners to Grand, and Little Cape Mount for the purpose of putting an end to the wars then existing between certain Chiefs in those countries.—Happily at the instance of the government, an armistice was agreed upon by the parties; and a pledge given that hostilities should not be revived. It remained, however, for the Chiefs to adjust the matters of dispute—which had produced the wars—and cause reparation to be made, in a pecuniary way, to the injured party. For this, and other purposes connected with the industry and trade of the country—Kings Jirra and George, and a number of minor Chiefs of Little Cape Mount.

and the north-west portion of the Dey country, are assembled at "Soue," Jirra's town.

The Congress will probably remain in session some two or three months. And the result of their deliberations is looked to with great interest; as it will effect favorably, or otherwise, the facilities of commercial intercourse with the interior of that section of country. The government however, will see that the war shall not be revived, whatever the result may be.

**SINCE COUNTY.**—The new Court House in Greenville is completed. It occupies a central and commanding position in the town; is built of the best wood material of the country—much better, however, if it had been built of brick—two stories high, and will answer the inhabitants of the county for public purposes, for a number of years. The first story is tastefully fitted up as a court room—the second has two or three commodious jury rooms, and clerk and sheriff's offices.

At our last dates from Greenville, June 30th, no further deaths had occurred among the immigrants by the *Alida*; and they had nearly all recovered from their second attack of fever: seventy or eighty of the emigrants by the barque *Baltimore* had been attacked with fever—no deaths, and they were all doing well.

**COMMANDER FORBES, R. N., AND LIBERIAN SLAVE TRADE.**—Our readers will doubtless remember that we copied, a month or two ago, from the "Spectator" an extract from Commander Forbes' book—"Dahomey and the Dahomans"—in which the people of Liberia are grossly misrepresented, and denounced as a community of Slave Traders. A week or two since a friend placed into our hands the May number of the "Anti Slavery Reporter" containing said extract, also an article from Messrs. Cresson and Hodgkin, and an explanatory letter from Commander Forbes—all of which we give below.

We are gratified that we were not without friends in England, who were sufficiently interested in the welfare of our infant government as not to allow such foul statements—which, if true, would justly condemn Liberia to the contempt of the world—to be circulated without inquiry as to their correctness, and adding a word in defence of an injured people.

We have said, on a former occasion, that the statements of Commander Forbes, in

regard to Liberia are erroneous in every particular—wholly without foundation in truth. We now repeat that they are malicious slanders. There are two sorts of slanders in this world: slanders by accident, and slanders with malice aforethought. To the last class, unquestionably, belongs Commander Forbes' "Article on Liberia."

Commander Forbes, in his letter, March 26th, says: "That the citizens of Liberia are guilty of buying and holding slaves.—I had ocular demonstration; and I knew personally *two* Liberian citizens"—why suppress their names?—"sojourners at Cape Mount, who owned several slaves," &c. &c. Now since we were first shown this letter we have taken considerable pains and trouble to ferret out these "two Liberian citizens," but without success. It has been hinted to us that possibly, one of the two referred to, is a man by the name of "Curtis," who some seventeen years ago, for reasons unnecessary to mention here, left the colony and settled among the natives of Cape Mount, where he united himself to a daughter of a Chief of the country, and has not since considered himself—residing as he did and has been until within the last few months beyond the jurisdiction of the commonwealth—as identified in any respect with this government. Indeed it is well known, and we doubt not to Commander Forbes, as we believe to almost every English officer who has met Curtis at Cape Mount, that he was hostile in his feelings—which he gave himself no trouble to conceal—to the people of Liberia. And so far from considering himself a Liberian citizen; until very recently he claimed to be living under the protection of the English Government, and kept flying near his house the English flag; of this fact Commander Forbes cannot be ignorant. It is, therefore, not at all improbable that Curtis is the person instanced as "a citizen of the Republic" who applied to him as *commander of one of Her Majesty's Ships*, to procure for him pawns." It is also possible that Curtis is one of the *two* Liberian citizens referred to:—who the other can be, we confess we have not the slightest idea. But admit it were true that Commander Forbes saw *two bona fide* Liberian citizens at Cape Mount, engaged as he says, "buying and selling slaves,"—is it just, or kind, or generous in him to denounce a whole community for the bad conduct of *two* of its members? And Commander Forbes never visited Monrovia!!—we were under the impression that he had once, for a short



time. He says, however, "my informants acquainted me that almost all labor in Liberia was derived from a system of domestic slavery." Who are those informants? What kind of a system?

We emphatically deny the practice of the pawn system in Liberia, or that labor is derived here from slavery in any of its phases. And for the truth of our assertion, we throw ourselves with confidence upon the candid of all nations who have visited Monrovia.

Truth will prevail, and Liberia will remain throughout all ages, a monument of the erroneousness of Commander Forbes' book.

**THE INTERIOR.**—A few days since, we had a conversation with a Chief of the Pesse tribe respecting the trade of the interior. He professed to have considerable knowledge of it, and said what many have long known, that a few days walk beyond Bo-Poro, the country is thickly settled, and the inhabitants are a trading people.—The trade of that country does not find its way here, owing to the rapacious character of the people of Bo-Poro. Some of our readers may remember, that at one time, gold was brought into our market; and that it was through the Bo-Poro people that the trade with the rich interior ended.

Coming from beyond Bo-Poro, travelers necessarily have to pass through or near it, and the chances are ten to one, that they fall in with strolling parties of Bo-Porians who either rob, or carry them before some of their head-men, and then under some pretext they are compelled to retrace their steps with empty hands.

The people of the wealthy interior have no intercourse with us—they carry their ivory, gold and hides to Sierra Leone, and the Gambia—they would, comparatively speaking, have but a short distance to come, if they had an unmolested route to Liberia—to the journey they now make to carry on their trade.

The Bo-Poro people live by plunder—they attack defenceless towns, take away every thing they can find and make the inhabitants slaves.

We would advise government to give some attention to the interior—let it send commissioners to Bo-Poro, to demand the reason why traders are interfered with on their way to Liberia, and indeed, commissioners might be sent beyond Bo Poro to encourage the traders to open their trade with us.

Hereafter we will again refer to this subject, our object now is, to attract the notice of the people to it, that they may give it consideration in time, so that they will be prepared to urge the matter before the Legislature in December next.

**REVIVAL OF RELIGION—GREAT OUTPOURING AND IN-GATHERING.**—The army of the living God has had battle with the powers of darkness, superstition, and idolatry—and victory rests among the ranks of Zion. All praise and glory to God.

For weeks past the churches in and about Monrovia, and the settlements along the banks of the St. Paul, have been blessed with a wonderful out-pouring of the Holy Spirit. An awful solemnity for some days seemed to pervade the whole community. Scores of souls, we understand, have experienced converting grace. And among them, a number of the aborigines. 'Spite the efforts of the wicked one, Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God.

Our Quaker friends, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, have been holding meetings in all the towns and villages of the Republic they have been able to visit, and we learn, express themselves highly gratified at the attention with which their message of love was received by the people. May their labors be abundantly blessed.

**OUR TRADE.**—It is with pleasurable feelings that we record the fact of the rapid increase of our trade. Palm oil was never more abundant. In the last six months something like eight hundred thousand gallons have been shipped from Liberia—of this quantity about one hundred thousand gallons have been shipped to the United States, the rest have gone to Europe. The probability is, that the supply for the next six months will be at least *fifty per cent.* more.

Camwood is in great demand. We hear that from \$70 to \$80 per ton is offered for it, payable in *specie*. The supply of this article does not meet the demand.

Our readers will bear in mind that there is not at present any regular system in our trade. We hope soon to see it established on strictly mercantile principles—then correct statistics can be laid before our foreign readers. For the present, it is well known that it is largely on the increase.

"LIBERIA PACKET" AGAIN, CAPTAIN HOWE.—We are happy to chronicle the arrival on the 28th ult., of this noble vessel, 33 days from Baltimore, with 56 emigrants. She steals upon us like a thief in the night—no one expected her short of 30 days yet to come. She is certainly a lucky vessel. Perhaps she has some charms about her. Is it the name (Liberia) she bears? Or may be, Captain Howe has found a new road across the Atlantic. We congratulate him.

Mr. Eli Jones and Lady, of the State of Maine, came passengers in the Liberia Packet. They belong to the Society of Friends; and visit Africa in the love of the Gospel. It is their purpose, we learn, to spend some time in Liberia, at least during the stay of the Packet, preaching the Gospel; and by every other means in their power, disseminating among the people Christian knowledge.

Messrs. Benjamin Jenifer and Thomas Fuller, Delegates from the "Cambridge African Colonization Society of Dorchester county," Md., are also passengers by the Liberia Packet. They are sent to examine the country, observe its laws and its institutions, and possess themselves of any and all the information their abilities will allow." We hope our citizens will aid them, by affording every facility in their power, in carrying out the object of their mission. The emigrants are all in good health.

COFFEE PLANTING.—A gentleman living on the St. Paul's expects to complete this month, his coffee planting for the year. He has planted out from his nursery eight thousand plants, and there remains to be transplanted about two thousand more.—This is certainly doing well. Indeed the banks of the noble St. Paul's clearly indicate that there is a good spirit of industry abroad in our land.

WE are happy to welcome to our shores the Rév. D. A. Wilson, A. M., and Lady, who arrived here via Sierra Leone, on the 17th ult., in the brig Leonora, from New York. Rev. Mr. Wilson comes to Liberia under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, as principal of the Alexander High School in this town. Our fellow citizen, B. V. R. James, esq., who, for some months past, has had the superintendence of the two departments connected with the institution, and who, we believe, has been unremitting in his attention to the advancement of those under his charge,—has been looking forward

to the arrival of Mr. Wilson, to relieve him from a part of his duties and responsibilities, with much anxiety. As far as our acquaintance with Mr. Wilson will permit us to judge, we believe him to be possessed of proper views in regard to the work in which he is about to engage; and if his life should be spared, and his health preserved, he will doubtless be the means of accomplishing much good for Liberia, and Africa. Mr. Wilson publishes in another column of this paper, to which we ask attention, the terms of his school—which are most liberal; and we trust no citizen will be backward in availing himself of the advantages of the "Alexander High School" in the education of his children.

CELEBRATION of the fourth Anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Liberia.

July 26th, 1851.—The dawn of the auspicious day was announced by the firing of a cannon from Central Hill. The hour of 8 o'clock was in like manner proclaimed—at which time the glorious "Star" of liberty was seen ascending in every direction, and soon the "insignia" of Liberia's Nationality was observed gracefully floating in the breeze, over the forts and public buildings of the metropolis, and from liberty poles erected by several citizens at their private residences. The shipping in the harbor were also decorated with flags and pendants.

At 12 o'clock, a national salute was fired from Fort Norris Battery, and at half past 12, an escort, composed of the uniform companies of Monrovia, under the command of Col. B. P. Yates, formed in front of the Government House, and received, with appropriate honors, His Excellency the President, the Vice President, and other civil officers. The procession proceeded, according to the direction of the Marshall, Jas. C. Minor, esq., around several squares to the Providence Baptist Church, where all were highly delighted with an instructive and well written address delivered by D. B. Warner, esq.—We were particularly pleased with that part of his oration, which was addressed more immediately to the younger members of the community, the injunctions of which if properly observed, and especially by those upon whom ere long must devolve the affairs of State; and into whose hands for weal or for woe, must be intrusted the dearest interests of Liberia; we say if such will give proper attention to the advice of the

Orator—Liberia has nothing to fear, in her onward march to eminence, from the dangers to which she may be exposed.

The choir on the occasion acquitted itself admirably. We have heard it remarked, that the singing in Church on this occasion was better executed than on any other similar occasion. After the service in Church, His Excellency and suite were escorted back to the Government House. In the procession, and by the side of the President, we noticed Her B. Majesty's Consul, and here and there quite a sprinkling of foreigners, English and German.

There were to be seen in every direction, belles and beaux promenading the streets, and appearing not to envy the opulent of earth, their condition. As usual on such occasions there were public dinners in different parts of the city. We had the pleasure of being at one, that was honored with the company of His Excellency, who with all present, appeared to enjoy the rich repast, and was highly delighted with the agreeable company.—The President left at an early hour when the wine begun to circulate freely around the table; and the pleasures of Bacchus were rather (as apt on such occasions) indulged by some, but the whole was remarkable for its quietness and unison.

On the evening of the 29th, by way of concluding the ceremonies of the anniver-

sary of the auspicious 26th—there were assembled at the Senate Chamber, a large number of ladies and gentlemen to enjoy a bountiful repast prepared by D. Moore, esq. We think the company present was more numerous than any we have seen at similar festivals, for a considerable time; but despite the bountiful table spread before us, and the presence of so large a number of ladies, we must say that we have certainly witnessed more hilarity by far than it was our good luck to enjoy on this occasion. However it is scarcely to be expected otherwise, where so incongruous a group of sage and youth are assembled.

The above was written for us by a young friend of ours, who by birth and every other consideration is identified with the interests of Liberia. And we are pleased to observe that he seems fully to feel the importance, and properly appreciate the admirable and well-timed remarks of our friend Mr. Warner.

But Oh! Oh! young man—too many gray hairs present at the tea party—company too sober—couldn't flirt with the girls. Well we like to see young men maintain proper decorum in the presence of those who are many years their seniors. Nothing in our opinion, is more laudable in the young than respect for the aged.—You doubtless have many other occasions for flirtations.

[From the Christian Statesman.]

### **African Arts and Manufactures.**

Travellers in Africa all coincide in one important particular, namely, that the natives of that continent exhibit a remarkable degree of genius, and display in their numerous manufactured articles such a knowledge of mechanics as to agreeably surprise all who have heard of or been privileged to behold their handiwork.

Iron ore of superior quality is found in immense quantities, and from it are made, by the untaught natives, ornamental and useful articles, such as spears, arrows, rings, chains, hoes, bracelets, &c. A small but regular amount of this material, made into a peculiar shape, is called a "bar," and appears to be the standard of value by which their currency is regulated.

They are exceedingly skilful in the tanning and manufacture of leather. Their amulet cases, spear and dagger sheaths, whips, bridles, pouches, powder-flasks,

sandals, boots, &c., are made with remarkable neatness.

In addition to these may be named, their war-horns made from the tusks of elephants and other animals; their musical instruments—the strings of the "banjo" being formed from fibres of trees. Their bags for carrying materials, and baskets of all sizes and descriptions, are wrought with great symmetry and beauty from sea-grass and the leaves of their innumerable and useful trees, plants, &c. "The palm tree," says a traveller, "is applied by them to three hundred and sixty-five uses. Huts are thatched with palm leaves; its fibres are used for fishing tackle, ropes, sieves, twine, &c.; a rough cloth is made from the inner bark; the fruit is roasted, and is excellent; the oil serves for butter; and the wine is a favorite drink.

In some portions of Africa, they are ex-



ceedingly skillful in making canoes. These are dug out of trees, and are amazingly large. Some are capable of carrying from fifty to one hundred and fifty persons, besides ten or twelve hands to pull. Mats in abundance, of all kinds, sizes, and qualities, are manufactured, chiefly by the women. These mats are used for many purposes—to sleep on, partition off rooms, for bed-curtains, bags, carpets, &c.; the fine ones make nice table-covers, and are used for clothing. They look as if they were woven—are sometimes eight feet wide, and fifteen or twenty feet long.

Cloths are made in abundance; they are spun (without any wheel) from the native cotton, and woven in a strip from five to ten inches wide, then cut to the length they want the cloth, and sewed together. Various figures are made in weaving. The colors are handsome and permanent. Pottery made of clay is very common, and stands the fire as well as any other; the vessels are of all sizes, from a quart to twenty gallons. Hats, similar to the American palm-leaf summer hats, are made in various styles, and are much superior to the American article—more durable and fine.

In making clothes, the Mandingoes are very expert to cut and sew shirts and other kinds of garments, and in making their caps and robes.

Wooden spoons, of a neat, fine quality, are also produced; and bowls, fine and superior, from a pint to a half-barrel, neat and cheap. Wooden fish-hooks are made, and much used; large fish-baskets, also, for catching fish. Many of their gree-grees display much skill in their manufacture. Soap, good and cheap, is abundant. Jugs, bottles, bowls, are made, (earthen,) and a multitude of other little things we cannot now mention, very ingenious and skillful.

The native African, it is to be understood, is naturally indolent; and although the various articles of labor here mentioned would perhaps convey the impression that they are an industrious people, yet the contrary is the fact.

What a market is here opened for the sale of our manufactures? Who can rightly calculate the amount of employment it would afford the operatives and workmen of our land to clothe her unnumbered millions, and the enormous trade which she could afford us in the luxuries, and what we consider the necessities, of life, from her prolific tropical soil?

Well might the poet, speaking of Africa, exclaim:

“Regions immense, unsearchable, unknown,  
Bask in the splendors of the solar zone:  
A world of wonders—where creation seems  
No more the work of Nature, but her dreams.”

### Governor of Indiana on Colonization, &c.

The 30th article of the Constitution, prohibiting negroes and mulattoes from coming into or settling within the State, was adopted by ninety-one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five majority of our people, at the ballot-box. It is your positive duty to pass efficient and prompt laws to carry out this provision of the Constitution. This measure, adopted with such unanimity, was called for, independent of other considerations, by the policy pursued by some of our sister States.

In connection with this question, you are again earnestly invited to the subject of colonizing the blacks now among us.

It is very desirable that the subject of colonization should receive the attention and encouragement of the General and State governments—that they will co-operate with the aid of the good and benevolent of the country, and with their united efforts in this great work, effect a gradual but final separation of the two races, restore the black man to the land of his fathers, benefit his condition, and remove from us this great source of evil.

The cause of colonization is advancing, and it is incumbent upon Indiana to extend to it her influence and contributions, however limited the means at her disposal.

### Sailing of the Liberia Packet.

THE Liberia Packet sailed from Baltimore on the 31st December, 1851, having on board sixty-three emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society. The Packet touched at Savannah to receive ninety-two others, making in all

one hundred and fifty-five; which number, added to the number previously sent, makes *six hundred and seventy-six* emigrants sent to Liberia by this Society during the past year.

We expected to bring the late expedition



from New Orleans into the account for the last year, but in consequence of the necessary delay in the time of sailing of the vessel, this must be brought into the account for the present year.

A list of the emigrants by the Packet, and also by the expedition from New Orleans, will probably appear in our next number.

### Anniversary of the American Colonization Society.

THE Thirty-fifth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society was held in this city on the 20th ultimo, (January.) Addresses were delivery by the Hon. F. P. Stanton, of Tennessee, the Rev. Philip Slaughter, of Virginia, and the Hon. Daniel Webster; who, as the oldest Vice President present, in consequence of the absence of the Hon. Henry Clay, Presi-

dent of the Society, presided at the meeting.

A full report of the proceedings of the meeting will appear in our next number.

The Board of Directors of the Society, after an interesting and harmonious session, adjourned on the 22d ultimo. The proceedings of the Board will also appear in our next number.

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

*From the 1st January, to the 20th January, 1852.*

<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>	
By Captain George Barker:—	
<i>Fall River</i> —Col. Richard Borden,	
\$10; Hon. N. B. Borden, \$3;	
Jefferson Borden, \$2.....	15 00
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>	
By Captain George Barker:—	
<i>Providence</i> —E. Carrington, \$25;	
cash, \$2; A. Duncan, \$30; cash,	
\$7; Miss Julia Bullock, Dr.	
Samuel Boyd Tobey, Calvin	
Dean, each \$10; President	
Francis Wayland, \$20, Mrs.	
Leavitt, \$1.....	115 00
<i>Bristol</i> —Rev. John Bristed, \$10;	
Mrs. H. Gibbs and Mrs. Ruth	
DeWolf, to constitute Hon.	
Wm. H. S. Bailey a life mem-	
ber of the Am. Col. Soc., as a	
testimony of their high respect,	
\$30; Wm. Fales, Mrs. R. Rog-	
ers, Miss C. DeWolf, Moses	
B. Wood, each \$5; Robert	
Rogers, \$10.....	70 00
<i>Portsmouth</i> —Thomas R. Hazard,	25 00
<i>Newport</i> —Mrs. Mary Hazard,	
\$10; Miss Mary C. Hazard,	
\$2; Mrs. Eliza DeWolf Thayer,	
\$15; Samuel Engs, G.	
Jones, each \$5.....	37 00
	247 00
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>	
<i>Pitt's Grove</i> —Contribution from	
Rev. George W. Janvier's	
church.....	20 00
<b>DELAWARE.</b>	
<i>Wilmington</i> —Annual contribution	

of a Friend to the Colonization	
cause.....	50 00
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>	
<i>Georgetown</i> —Three ladies, each	
\$1, by Rev. Mr. Steele.....	3 00
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>	
By Rev. Jesse Rankin:—	
<i>Cumberland County</i> —Malcom Mc-	
Gregor, Rev. Mark Russell,	
each \$1; Dugald McDugal, \$2.	4 00
<i>Lexington</i> —A. Hunt, \$10, R. A.	
Ming, Joseph L. Gregg, each	
\$5; Charles Parks, \$4; B. F.	
Miller, George Wilson, J. T.	
Goldsborough, C. Bradshaw,	
each \$1.....	28 00
<i>Randolph County</i> —Samuel Cox,	
50 cents; M. Cox, \$1.....	1 50
<i>Guilford County</i> —Rev. C. Caldwell.	1 00

34 50

### GEORGIA.

By George W. S. Hall:—	
<i>Macon</i> —E. Graves, \$20; N. C.	
Monroe, \$10; E. Bond, \$5,	
Robert A. Smith, \$4; Green-	
ville Wood, \$1, E. A. Bradley,	
\$4; Mr. Woolhopten, \$2, Rev.	
O. L. Smith, \$5.....	51 00

### OHIO.

<i>Cincinnati</i> —Hon. J. Burnet, an-	
ual contribution.....	100 00

### ALABAMA.

By Rev. John Morris Pease:—	
<i>Montgomery</i> —J. W. Roberts, \$20;	
W. D. Babbitt, Geo. Cowles,	
Cyrus Phillips, Wm. B. Bell,	
Rev. A. L. Lipscomb, John	

Powell, each, \$5; W. J. Comstock, 3; Chs. Pollard, \$15 75; a poor lady, \$1; William M. Drisk, a colored preacher, \$4 50; Thomas H. Watts, \$9, 83 25  
*Prairie Bluff*—Hon. A. B. Cooper, \$100; Milton Ford, \$5.... 105 00  
*Camden*—Capt. James A. Tait, \$50; Rev. J. S. Hughes, Miss C. Hearn, L. W. Mason and daughters, Jere Fail, Jesse Gipson, Judge Roach, Mrs. M. F. Roach, each \$5, Dr. S. Wolf, \$1, Miss M. McLeod, Miss C. McLeod, Dr. Grayson, each 50 cents; collection in M. E. church, \$2; J. L. Thompson, \$2, a friend, \$1.. 92 50

280 75

## MISSISSIPPI.

By Rev. John Morris Pease :—  
*Natchez*—A. C. Henderson, Thos. Henderson, E. B. Fuller, Hon. A. K. Farrar, L. R. Marshall, Wm. St. John Elliott, each \$100; Dr. F. A. W. Davis, \$50; Mrs. A. M. Ogden, \$30; J. T. McMurrin, \$30; Mrs. Eliza Little, \$20; Miss Jane R. Shedden, A. J. Poslethwait, each \$10; Joseph Gorton, George McPherson, Morris Whittingham, Hiram M. Baldwin, Jas. Carradine, J. A. J. Middleholff, T. C. Pollock, Israel P. Smith, Rev. J. Purviance, each \$5; Mrs. W. K. Henry, \$10; Wilfred Wallace, H. D. Mander-ville, Cyrus Mash, John S. Poulson, W. M. W. Cochran, Benj. Wade, B. Pendleton, Jackson Warner, Mrs. Sarah Cecil each, \$5, Thomas Bran-  
 nan, 50 cents..... 850 50

Total contributions.....1,651 75

## FOR REPOSITORY.

VERMONT.—*West Rutland*—Rev. A. Walker, to Jan. 1853..... 3 00  
 MASSACHUSETTS.—By Capt. Geo. Barker :—*Fitchburg*—David Boutelle, to Jan. '51, \$5. *Fall River*—W. C. Durfee, Wm. Cogshall, Wm. P. Sheffield, Henry Fish, each \$1, to Jan. '53; J. S. Cotton, \$2, to Jan. '54, \$6. *Edgartown*—Leavitt Thaxter, to May, '54, \$2.... 13 00  
 RHODE ISLAND.—By Capt. George Barker:—*Bristol*—Benj. Hall,

Samuel Bradford, Mrs. Sarah Peck, Martin Bennett, each \$1, to Jan. '53; Wm. B. Spooner, to July, \$1; Dea. Benj. Wyatt, to Jan. '54, \$2, \$9. *Newport*—Hon. Edward W. Lawton, George Bowen, ea. \$2, to Sept. '53; W. A. Clarke, Miss H. Clarke, Mrs. Catharine Wickham, each \$1, to Jan. '53; C. Devans, jr., to Jan. '54, \$2, \$9. *Providence*—Edward A. Green, to Jan. '53, \$1..... 19 00  
 CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. John Orcutt:—*Plymouth*—Rev. Saml. D. Denison, Dea. John Wiard, for '52, each \$1, \$2. *Plymouth Hollow*—Dr. W. Woodruff, \$1, for '52. *Woodbury*—Thomas Root, \$1, for '52. *Wallingford*—Henry C. Foote, \$1, for '52. *Farmington*—F. W. Cowles, \$1, for '51; Chas. Thompson, \$1, for '52, \$2. *Plainville*—Wm. Cowles, for '52, \$1. *New Hartford*—Daniel S. Bird, J. C. Smith, each \$1, for '52, \$2. *Pine Meadow*—D. P. Smith, for '52, \$1. *Hartford*—J. W. Bliss, for '52, \$1..... 13 00  
 NEW YORK.—*Seneca*—Horace Smith, for '52..... 1 00  
 MARYLAND.—*Baltimore*—Henry Patterson, Esq., for '52..... 1 00  
 VIRGINIA.—*Fredericksburgh*—Geo. Sample, for '52..... 1 00  
 GEORGIA.—By Geo. W. S. Hall:—*Milledgeville*—Wilks Flagg, Robert Mercer, each \$1, for '52, \$2. *Macon*—J. Mead, E. Graves, A. Conway, N. C. Monroe, E. Sallsbury, Dr. C. S. Putnam, E. Bond, Greenville Wood, Robert A. Smith, J. J. Gresham, James Cammel, J. A. Sloan, E. A. Bradley, each \$1, for '52; T. D. Woolhopten, \$1, to June, '52, \$16. *Augusta*—J. F. Turpin, Esq., for '52, \$6..... 22 00  
 KENTUCKY.—*Hartford*—Henry Stevens, to Jan. '53, \$3. *Paris*—Noah Spears, for '52, \$1.... 4 00  
 INDIANA.—*Rockville*—Rev. Wm. Y. Allen, to July, '54..... 5 00

Total Repository..... 83 00

Total Contributions.....1,651 75

Aggregate Amount.....\$1,734 75



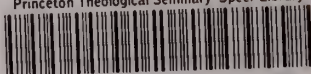




For use in Library only

I-7 v.28  
African Repository

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



1 1012 00307 1778